INTRODUCTION TO THE DEVANAGARI SCRIPT

FOR STUDENTS OF SANSKRIT AND HINDI

BY

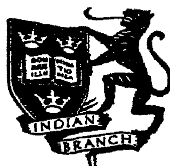
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FOREWORD

It is a commonplace of linguistics to acknowledge the debt we owe to the ancient Indian grammarians and to couple with it the name of Sir William Jones. It was he who first set a proper value on the Devanagari and Arabic scripts in his dissertation as President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on the Orthography of Asiatic Words in Roman Letters. His chart of suggested symbols for the transliteration of the Devanagari, with the addition of letters for Arabic and Persian, is the first presentation of what may be called a phonetic alphabet on such a scale. He finds the Arabic alphabet almost perfect for Arabic itself:—

> 'Not a letter could be added or taken away without manifest inconvenience. The same may indubitably be said of the Dévanágarì system, which, as it is more naturally arranged than any other, shall here be the standard of my particular observations on Asiatic letters. Our English alphabet and orthography are disgracefully and almost ridiculously imperfect.'

He aims at using diacritics *common in Europe* rather than new letters—and symbols from 'fluxions' or mathematics—so as to equal the Devanagari itself in precision and clearness.

A system of writing and spelling is the foundation of a system of grammar. Meillet went so far as to say that the foundations of the science of grammar were laid by the Indians. For all languages employing forms of the Devanagari script, the writing system and the spelling carry implications of phonological analysis and statement. They are at once practice and theory and deserve the first attentions of all students. This is well illustrated in Miss Lambert's work on the Devanagari script, and it will be agreed that the presentation of the phonological patterns, such as 'junctions' occurring in words or arising out of 'sandhi' in Sanskrit, and other characteristic patterns in the modern languages, is clear, systematic, and original, and particularly interesting in Bengali, which, with Marathi and Gujarati, is included in the larger volume. The treatment of conjunct characters in the third chapter of each section is new, and apart from its intrinsic interest may be taken as an indication of what is lost when the structure of the Devanagari system is superseded by the usual roman transliterations. In addition to this study of the writing system, attention is rightly given here to calligraphy, for the practice of the hand is an obligation no less compelling than that of the tongue and both are expressions not only of courteous relations but of disciplined knowledge.

Miss Lambert has consistently applied the All-India Roman Alphabet to these languages in order to make comparison possible whether the languages are known to the student or not. This treatment could be extended to the Dravidian languages. By this

means it has been found possible to make a systematic statement of the various conventions governing the use of the Sanskritic writing system for the modern languages.

The Sanskrit and Hindi sections are published separately in one volume since they employ one script and will presumably be more generally required, but the appeal of the entire work is to those whose interests range from India through Further India to the Indonesian Islands following the Sanskritic system of writing.

I have been acquainted with Miss Lambert's work in Indian studies since 1937, first in Western India and later as a colleague in London. It gave me great pleasure to be asked to write this brief foreword to her work on a subject which I have always held to be of high importance and the results of which are now offered to students of Sanskrit and the four principal Sanskritic languages of India.

J. R. FIRTH

PREFACE

Good writing, the understanding of the writing system and the formation of a good hand, is as important a part of the study of the written language as good pronunciation is of the study of the spoken language. Yet too little time is usually given to the teaching of writing to students of Sanskrit and of the modern Indian languages; writing is generally left for the student to teach himself as best he can. The result is that many students neither have an adequate understanding of the writing system and the difference between a syllabic and an alphabetic method of representation, nor know how the characters of the script are written and what features are important for the formation of a cultured literate hand. It is hoped that this book will provide not only a guide to students learning to write the scripts which are described in each section, but will also give them a fuller understanding of the special nature of the scripts and the adjustments which are made in the Sanskrit system in order to use it for writing the modern languages of northern India.

The notation used for the transcription of the scripts in this work is the All-India Roman Alphabet devised by Professor J. R. Firth of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and used already in several publications—A. H. Harley, *Colloquial Hindustani*, T. Grahame Bailey, *Teach Yourself Hindustani*, and my own *Marathi Language Course*. The use of this transcription necessitates the use of certain conventions, particularly that of the representation of the 'inherent vowel', in final characters when listing the contents of each section of the work. The transcription of the Sanskrit terms in the Sanskrit section is entirely systematic; but owing to the varying realization of the characters of the script in certain positions in words in the modern languages, it has been necessary to use in the Contents of the Hindi section certain conventions which are discussed in the text. An example of such conventions occurs in the writing of such Sanskrit terms, used by grammarians in the modern languages, as 'əntəsth' and 'uuṣm', in which the realization of the 'inherent vowel' of the final character varies from a short glide-vowel to a full syllable. As it is beyond the scope of this work to make a fine analysis of the varying realization of such final characters, it is necessary to establish certain conventions with regard to the transcription of them. These conventions are of necessity anticipated in the Contents.

Some degree of repetition has been inevitable in order to preserve the basic unity of the description of the Devanagari system of writing while allowing for specialization in

each of the languages. While this repetition may at times seem irksome to the reader, it has the advantage of facilitating comparison of one section with another.

The words given in each section to illustrate the writing and reading of the various scripts have been selected in order to provide examples of every character or combination of characters which occurs in the language under consideration. Some characters occur only in colloquial forms or in loanwords from other languages, including English. In order to illustrate the use of all the characters, examples are drawn, therefore, from the whole range of vocabulary, from colloquial forms occurring in modern speech to learned Sanskrit loanwords occurring only in literary texts. Any word which occurs in a standard dictionary is a word which the student may have to read and illustrates the use of the characters of the script.

This study of the Devanagari script owes its inspiration to the suggestion and encouragement of Professor Firth, to whom my thanks are first due. But a work of this nature could not have been accomplished without reference to experts in the languages discussed, and I am greatly indebted to my colleagues of both the Department of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and the Department of Phonetics and Linguistics, of the School, for their co-operation and guidance. The two scribes who have written the script portions of the book, Miss W. Westover and Mr. P. Pritchard, must also be given recognition for their careful and accurate work.

Finally I wish to express my appreciation of the great generosity of the School of Oriental and African Studies for their subvention towards the publication of this book; and of the help and advice given by the Oxford University Press on all matters concerning its production.

H. M. L.

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HINDI SECTION

INTRODUCTION

The Devanagari Script

The script traditionally referred to as the Devanagari Script is used in writing Sanskrit and, of the modern languages of northern India, Hindi, Marathi and Nepali. The script used in writing Gujarati is a slightly modified form of the Devanagari script, and the scripts used in writing Bengali and Panjabi are related to the Devanagari script, though this relation is apparent in only some of the characters. The writing system, based on the character representing the syllable, is the same for all these languages. However, in order to use this system for writing the modern languages, which have each developed in their own particular way from the original Sanskrit, a number of conventions have become necessary in reading from the script, conventions which vary with the special features of each language. The realisation of the characters as they are used for writing Hindi, Bengali, Marathi and Gujarati, and the conventions which have become established in each language, are described in an enlarged volume of this work[1]. Though the Bengali script differs considerably from the Devanagari script in the form of most of the characters, the study of it is included in that work because the writing system is the same as the Sanskrit writing system, and the conventions by which

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1. Introduction to the Devanagari Script, for students of Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and Bengali, Oxford University Press.

this system is adapted for writing Bengali have much in common with the conventions used in the other modern languages. An examination of these conventions makes possible an interesting comparison both between the writing of these four languages and that of Sanskrit, and between the writing of the modern languages themselves.

The origin of the name 'Devanagari' is obscure. The shorter form of the name is 'Nagari'(nagərii), which has been variously interpreted. It is thought by some to be the name given to the writing of 'the people of the city'(nəgərəm, 'a city'); by others it is said to derive its name from the Nagar Brahmans of Gujarat.

Notation

The system of roman notation used in this text for transcribing the Devanagari characters is the All-India Roman Notation[1]. Three minor modifications have been introduced in this text in order to adapt the notation for transcribing both Sanskrit and the modern languages.

These modifications are :-

i. The use of the vowels i ('short' i) and ii ('long' ii) instead of the vowels y and i ; and of the vowels u ('short' u) and uu ('long' uu) for the vowels w and u

ii. The use of the letter ɱ instead of ŋ for representing the mark of nasalisation known as the ənusvar.

iii. The placing of a micron above the letter y in the diphthong əy , and above the letter v in the diphthong əv , thus: əy̆ , əv̆

1. See Preface.

This mark distinguishes the transcription of the diphthongs from the transcription of combinations of characters which are realised in certain contexts as ə-y and ə-v , not distinguishable in ordinary speech, in the modern languages, from the diphthongs.

Besides these modifications, it is necessary to make certain additions to the notation in order to represent characters used in writing the modern languages but not used in Sanskrit, and certain modified characters used in Hindi and Bengali. The complete notation used in the Sanskrit syllabary is this:

Vowels: ə a i ii u uu e əy̆ o əv̆

and ṛ ṛṛ ḷ ḷḷ , for the syllabic consonants.

Modifiers[1]: ṃ (representing the ənusvarə) and

ḥ (representing the visərgə)

Consonants: k kh g gh ŋ

c ch j jh ɲ

ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh ṇ

t th d dh n

p ph b bh m

y r l v ; ʃ ṣ s h

ḻ , used in transcribing Vedic Sanskrit

The additional letters used in the syllabaries of the modern languages are these:

ṛ and ṛh for transcribing the modified forms of the characters representing ḍ and ḍh , in Hindi and Bengali, and for

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1. For the use of this term, see Sanskrit section, Chapter 1.

indicating the intervocallic realisation, in certain words, of the Gujarati character representing ḍ

q , x , ɣ , z and f , for transcribing certain modified Devanagari characters used in Hindi in writing Persian and Arabic loanwords.

ts , z and zh , for transcribing characters of the 'palatal' class in Marathi, when they are realised with alveolar articulation.

In modern spoken Gujarati and modern spoken Bengali, certain vowel sounds occur which are not separately represented in the script. For indicating the contexts in which such vowel sounds occur, the three symbols ɛ , ɔ and æ are used.

The sign of nasalisation, ˜ , is used in transcribing the modifier representing nasalisation[1] when it is realised, in the modern languages, as the nasalisation of a vowel and not as a nasal consonant.

This roman notation is used for writing all the Sanskrit grammatical terms referring to the syllabaries of Sanskrit and of the modern languages, the classification of the characters and the phonetic description of their realisation. The names of the languages, the scripts, and grammatical terms, such as 'sandhi'(səndhi), which are in regular use in English, are written in their conventional English form.

The Sanskrit syllabary, as arranged by the Sanskrit grammarians, is given in the roman notation in the Sanskrit section[2], and serves as a standard with which the syllabaries of the modern languages can be compared.

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1. See Sanskrit Section, Chapter 2,3.i.a. ənusvarə.
2. ibid., Chapter 1.

Calligraphy

The writing of the Devanagari characters should be practised at first with a reed or bamboo pen. Such pens are still in use in many parts of India, and in many schools Indian children are taught first to write on a large scale with a broadly cut bamboo pen. Writing in this way will train the eye to recognise easily details of difference and will train the hand to write a standard form of the characters with the broad and thin strokes in the right place and proportion. These pens are cut in the same way as a quill pen, except that the point is cut to slant in the opposite direction from that of the quill used for English writing with the tilted axis. The English pen, when cut for the tilted axis, looks like this from the back:

 writing thus: 

The pen cut for the Devanagari script looks like this from the back:

 writing thus: 

The pen should be held in such a way that the thin line, made by the cut edge, falls from left to right at an angle of 45 degrees from a line drawn horizontally across the page. The broad stroke then forms a right-angle with the thin stroke and crosses the horizontal line of the page at an angle of 45 degrees. Care must be taken not to change the angle of the pen during the writing of curved or rounded strokes, as this will change the shape and balance of the character.

Some of the typical strokes of the script should be practised until good control of the pen, held at the right angle, is established before the characters themselves are written. For example:



The use of the broad pen should be continued until a good style of handwriting is formed; the introduction of writing with an ordinary pen, and without sufficient attention to the details of line and form, often interferes with the formation of a good hand.

In the illustrations given below, which may be used as writing exercises, the characters are grouped so as to show different combinations of strokes, and to draw attention to similarities and to small but important differences. It will be seen that some of the characters have an upright stroke, others are curved or rounded, without an upright stroke; but all have the head-stroke, though it is not always written right across the top of the character. The alignment of the characters is made by this head-stroke, that is, by the top of the character, though there is an invisible alignment also by the bottom of the character. For this reason, it is well to practice writing at first between two lines; if one line is used, the characters should be written from the line downwards, not on the line.

The general method of writing the characters is this: first, the characteristic part of the character, usually on the left side of the upright stroke; then the upright stroke, if there is one; and finally the head-stroke. The head-stroke binds the whole character together, as will be seen when vowel signs and other marks are added. The general direction of making the strokes is from the top downwards, and from left to right. But the order of the strokes in some characters, and their direction, differ from this general rule, and where this is so, the calligraphy of particular characters is illustrated when these are introduced in the chapters which follow.

Examples of Devanagari characters, showing the order in which the strokes are written:

व - व । ब - ब । क - क

ग - ग । न - न । म - म । भ - भ

र - र । स - स । ख - ख

ह - ह or ह । ई - ई

Examples of similarity and difference between characters:

घ द्य ध   ट ठ ढ ढ़ द ड इ

SANSKRIT SECTION

C H A P T E R 1

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SYLLABARY

When the characters of the Devanagari Script, देवनागरी , are arranged in the traditional order, they constitute a series of syllables which may be regarded as the basis of the Sanskrit phonological system. Each character represents a syllable, and is called अक्षरम् (əkṣərəm). The series of characters in the syllabary is called वर्णमाला (vərṇəmala), and consists of:-

Fourteen vowel characters,

Two modifiers and

Thirtythree consonant characters.

The syllabary used in writing Vedic Sanskrit includes one more consonant character.

In reading aloud from the script, a vowel character is realised as a syllable consisting of a vowel, स्वरः (svərəh), and a consonant character is realised as a syllable consisting of an initial consonant, व्यञ्जनम् (vyəɲjənəm) followed by the vowel ə . This vowel, when realised with a consonant, is generally referred to in English textbooks as the 'inherent' vowel. The term 'modifier' is used here to refer to the two signs which indicate some modification in the realisation of the character with which they are written. These two signs are usually referred to individually, as the 'ənusvarəh' and the 'visərgəh', as there is no Sanskrit term which is used to refer to them together.

iii. The manner of production of the sounds by which the characters are realised is described in the following terms, and in each class of plosive consonants the characters are arranged in this order:

voiceless, unaspirated	–	अघोष	(əghoṣə[1]),	अल्पप्राण	(əlpəpraṇə[2])
voiceless, aspirated	–	अघोष	(əghoṣə),	महाप्राण	(məhapraṇə[3])
voiced, unaspirated	–	घोषवत्	(ghoṣəvət[4]),	अल्पप्राण	(əlpəpraṇə)
voiced, aspirated	–	घोषवत्	(ghoṣəvət),	महाप्राण	(məhapraṇə)
nasal	–	अनुनासिक	(ənunasikə[5]),		

1. 'without sound', or 'voiceless'.
2. 'with little breath', or 'unaspirated'.
3. 'with big breath', or 'aspirated'.
4. 'with sound' or 'voiced'.
5. 'nasal'.

C H A P T E R 2

CHARACTERS OF THE SYLLABARY

The characters of the script are described in this chapter in the same order as that in which the syllables are placed in the roman syllabary: Consonant Characters, Vowel Characters and Vowel Signs, and Modifiers.

The general style of the characters varies from period to period and from region to region. In the older editions of Sanskrit works some characters are found that are now supplanted by newer and more widely used forms; and there is sometimes a marked difference in the style used in printing books in Bombay, Calcutta and other parts of India. The most commonly used of the alternative forms of some of the characters are given below, among the characters of each group. The calligraphy of any characters which are not written according to the general order of strokes given in the Introduction is illustrated when the characters are introduced.

1. Consonant Characters.

The consonant characters of the syllabary represent syllables consisting of an initial consonant followed by the vowel ə Consonant characters realised with the vowel ə are described as अकार (əkarə) If a character is to be realised as the consonant element only of the syllable, this is shown by writing the mark known as विरामः (viraməh) at the foot of the character. The writing of this mark with a character is illustrated below, after the first table.

Characters written with the viramǝh are described as हलन्त (hǝlǝntǝ), 'ending in a consonant'.

i. Characters of the vǝrgiiyǝ group (वर्गीय).

The twentyfive characters of this group are arranged, as in the roman table given above, in five classes, वर्गः (vǝrgǝh), representing the five positions of 'contact', स्पर्शः (spǝrʃǝh), used in the articulation of the plosive consonants. Each class consists of five characters, arranged in order according to the manner of production of the consonant of the syllable which they represent.

क-वर्गः kǝ-vǝrgǝh	क kǝ	ख khǝ	ग gǝ	घ ghǝ	ङ ŋǝ
च-वर्गः cǝ-vǝrgǝh	च cǝ	छ chǝ	ज jǝ	झ jhǝ	ञ ɲǝ
ट-वर्गः ṭǝ-vǝrgǝh	ट ṭǝ	ठ ṭhǝ	ड ḍǝ	ढ ḍhǝ	ण ṇǝ
त-वर्गः tǝ-vǝrgǝh	त tǝ	थ thǝ	द dǝ	ध dhǝ	न nǝ
प-वर्गः pǝ-vǝrgǝh	प pǝ	फ phǝ	ब bǝ	भ bhǝ	म mǝ

The Bombay form of the character for jhǝ is झ , and the forms क and न are found in older books printed in Calcutta. The Bombay .

form of the character for ṇə is ण . The Bombay forms of these characters are used in Hindi writing, but the Hindi forms are not used in Marathi writing, or in Sanskrit books printed in Bombay.

Calligraphy.

All the characters in the above table are written in the way described in the introductory notes on calligraphy, except the following three characters: jə [1] ज

jhə झ tə [1] त

The writing of the viramǝh to indicate the realisation of a consonant character as a consonant without the vowel ə is illustrated by these characters:

क्	च्	ट्	त्	प्
k-	c-	ṭ-	t-	p-

When writing words, which may be of one or more characters, each character is written and completed with the head-stroke before the next character is written. In the reading examples which are given below, words which are usually written with the modifier known as विसर्ग: (visərgəh)[2] are written in the form in which they occur in various contexts without this modifier. The visərgəh is written with reading examples after the modifiers have been discussed. Verbal roots, in the form in which they are given in grammars and dictionaries, are included in the examples in order to illustrate the writing of characters with the viramǝh.

1. The first stroke in these characters is written from right to left.
2. See below, under 3. Modifiers, ii.

Reading examples[1]

1. One character words

द ध त फ म प न च ड ग

क भ ज ब घ छ थ ख झ ञ

2. Two character words

भट पद धन कड मठ फण घन खच् दध् दम

छद् झग जड फट पथ बत छग पढ् घट गण

3. Three character words

गमक जगत् चणक मथन घटक पठक दमथ

धटक कपट भजक गणक कथम् खजक पदक

4. Four and five character words

छदनम् पणनम् नटनम् कथनम् भणनम् जनपद

गमनम् पठनम् धनमद झणझणम् झणझणम्

ii. Characters of the əntəhsthə[2] group (अन्तःस्थ)

य	र	ल	व	Bombay form	ळ
yə	rə	lə	və		lə

Calligraphy

lə : Hindi form ‹ [3] ल ल ल Bombay form ‹ [3] ळ ळ ळ

These four characters are associated with four of the vərgəh, as indicated in the roman syllabary, and with four of the vowels, thus:

य , yə, associated with the cə-vərgəh, and the vowels i and ii

र , rə, associated with the ṭə-vərgəh, and the syllabic r and rr[4]

ल , lə, associated with the tə-vərgəh, and the syllabic l and ll[4]

व , və, associated with the pə-vərgəh, and the vowels u and uu

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1. Transcription of examples is given on p.51.
2. 'standing between.' 3. This stroke is written from right to left.
4. See below, under 2. Vowel Characters.

These characters are all described as əlpəpraṇə and ghoṣəvət. व , və , though associated with the labial class, is realised with labio-dental articulation, and described as दन्तौष्ठ्य (dəntəv̆ṣṭhyə).

Reading examples[1]

1. One character words

व य र ल ब थ ख त

2. Two character words

लव जल खर वद् भर बल वर रण वठ्

लभ् यव धर लय झर रट् रण फल् रथ

3. Three character words

तरल लवण भयम् धवल जठर चरण डमर

नखर लगड चपल भवत् नयन वचर लटभ

4. Words of four or more characters

यमवत् वयनम् गरलम् पदकमल कपटवचनम्

iii. Characters of the uuṣmən[2] group (ऊष्मन्)

श ष स and ह

ʃə ṣə sə hə

Calligraphy

ʃə : Hindi form श श श Bombay form श श श श

hə : i. ह ह ह or ii. ह ह ह

An older form of श is श्र , a form still used in joining this character to certain other characters. This form is illustrated later under Conjunct Characters[3].

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1. Transcription of examples is given on p.51.
2. 'heat' 3. See Chapter 3.

The first three characters of this group represent syllables consisting of a fricative consonant with the vowel ə , and are described as əghoṣə and məhapraṇə. The fourth character is realised as an aspirate followed by the vowel ə , and is described as ghoṣəvət and məhapraṇə. The uuṣmən characters are associated with the classes thus: श , ʃə , with the cə-vərgəh; ष , ṣə , with the ṭə-vərgəh; स , sə , with the tə-vərgəh; and ह , hə , with the kə-vərgəh.

The character ह is the last consonant character in the syllabary used in writing classical Sanskrit. In writing Vedic Sanskrit one more character is used, ळ , ḷə , realised as a retroflex lateral consonant followed by the vowel ə .

Calligraphy of ळ :

Reading examples[1]

1. One character words

ष ह स श प ड र रव

2. Two character words

शर सह षट् वश हस् झष रस वष् शव
सत् शठ खश कष शस् हय हर झष भष

3. Three character words

सरल कलश जहत् वयस् शपथ समय बहल शलभ
यशस् शरट सफल सरस हरक परश रभस हतक

4. Four, five and six character words

दशरथ शकटम् सवयस् कलहम् शसनम् शतशस्
जलचरस् नवदशकम् सहगमनम् कमलवदन दशशतम्

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1. Transcription of examples is given on p.51.

2. Vowel Characters, with corresponding Vowel Signs.

A vowel which constitutes a syllable is written with a vowel character; a vowel which is part of a syllable with an initial consonant is written with a vowel sign added to a consonant character.

i. Vowel Characters.

There are fourteen vowel characters in the vərṇəmala:

	अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ
	ə	a	i	ii	u	uu
			ऋ	ॠ	ऌ	ॡ
Syllabic			r	rr	l	ll
			ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
			e	əy̆	o	əv̆

The character अ , and the other characters based on the same form, आ , ओ and औ , and the characters ऋ , ॠ , ऌ and ॡ , have these alternative forms:

अ	आ	ओ	औ	ऋ	ॠ	ऌ	ॡ
ə	a	o	əv̆	r	rr	l	ll

Both forms of these vowel characters are used in Hindi writing; only the Bombay forms are used in Marathi writing. An older form of ओ , o , is ॐ [1]. The order of writing the strokes in vowel characters is illustrated by these examples:

ə				अ	ə				अ
a				आ	ii			ई	
r				ऋ	l				ऌ
əy̆			ऐ		o				ओ

1. See below, under 3.Modifiers,i.note c.

The vowel characters are referred to as अकार , ə-karə, आकार , a-karə, इकार i-karə, and so on. They are related to the five positions of articulation as shown in the table of the roman syllabary. The vowel ll does not occur in Sanskrit words, but the character is traditionally included in the syllabary for the sake of symmetry.

The first ten vowel characters represent five pairs of 'simple' vowels, each pair consisting of a character realised as a 'short' vowel, ह्रस्व , (hrəsvə) and a character realised as a 'long' vowel, दीर्घ , (diirghə). The remaining four characters represent vowels which are described as 'compound' or 'conjunct', संयुक्त , (səmyuktə[1]). In the system of modification and combination of vowels known as 'sandhi', सन्धिः , (səndhih), as in the formation of compound words, derived words, and the joining of final and initial vowels in consecutive words in a phrase or sentence, the vowels are grouped thus:

	ə	a	i	ii	u	uu	r	rr	l
Simple vowels	ə	a	i	ii	u	uu	r	rr	l
गुणः (guṇəh)	ə	a	e		o		ər		əl
वृद्धिः (vrddhih)	a		əy̆		əv̆		ar		al

Examples[2]:

नगरम्	nəgərəm		--	नागरिक	nagərikə
दिव	divə	देव	devə	दैव्य	dəy̆vyə
भूति	bhuuti		--	भौतिक	bhəv̆tikə
कृ	kr	कर्	kər	कार्य	karyə
क्लृप्	klp	कल्पना	kəlpəna	काल्पनिक	kalpənikə

1. See above, Ch.1., and below,3.i. for the modifier represented by m.
2. See below, ii, for the vowel signs used in these examples.

Reading examples of words with vowel characters:[1]

1. One character words

ए इ उ अ ऋ ई ऊ ओ ऐ ऌ आ औ ॠ

2. Words of more than one character

अथ इष् उत् एक इन ओत् अद् ऐरा ऋध्
ऊह् एध ईशा उक्ष औम् ऋण ऊढ इह उष्
अद् अल् औम् ओख् ऋच् ऐण उदङ् ऋणम्
ईषत् ऊहनम् ऋषभ औषधम् ऐषमस् उपकरणम्

ii. Vowel Signs

Each of the vowel characters, except अ ə has a corresponding vowel sign which may be added to a consonant character to represent a syllable consisting of an initial consonant followed by one of the vowels a - əv̆ . As the vowel ə is realised with every consonant character unless it is either marked with the viraməh or has one of the vowel signs added to it, there is no sign for this vowel.

The vowel signs, added to the consonant character क , are:

क	का	कि	की	कु	कू
(kə)	ka	ki	kii	ku	kuu
	कृ	कॄ	कॢ	कॣ	
	kr	krr	kl	kll[2]	
	के	कै	को	कौ	
	ke	kəy̆	ko	kəv̆	

1. Transcription of examples is given on p.51.
2. See note on the vowel ll under Vowel Characters, above.

Calligraphy

The order of writing the strokes when a vowel sign is added to a consonant character is illustrated in the following examples:

ka	क	क।	का		ku	क	कु	कु	
ki	।	।क	कि	कि	kii	क	क।	की	की
dhi	।	।ध	धि	धि	bhi	।	।भ	भि	भि
ke	क	के	के		ko	क	क।	को	को

When the vowel signs are added to consonant characters which have an upright stroke, the superscribed signs are placed above the upright stroke, and the subscribed signs are written at the foot of that stroke. When vowel signs are subscribed to rounded characters, they are written below the mid-point of the lowest curve, thus:

छु	टू	डु	ढू	दु	हू
chu	ṭuu	ḍu	ḍhuu	du	huu

Special forms

रु	रू	दृ	शृ	हृ
ru	ruu	dr	ʃr	hr

An older form of शु is श्रु [1], and of हु is हु

The vowel sign of ॠ is not written with र् . The character representing र् with ॠ is written with the superscribed stroke used to represent र् when it is to be realised before another consonant character without an intervening vowel. This stroke is placed over the vowel character ॠ , as in निर्ॠति , nirrti[2].

Mark of 'separation'.

When an initial अ or आ occurs after certain final vowels in the preceding word, the mark ऽ , known as अवग्रहः (əvəgrəhəh)[3] is

1. See Ch.2,1.iii. 2. See Ch.3,3.Class 3.iii.a. 3. 'separation'.

written after the vowel in which the final and initial vowels are coalesced, to indicate the presence of two words in the piece. The mark is written once when the initial vowel of the second word is अ , and twice when the initial vowel is आ , as in these examples:

यो अयम्	योऽयम्	ते अपि	तेऽपि	सदा आत्मन्	सदाऽऽत्मन्
yo - əyəm	yo-yəm	te - əpi	te-pi	səda - atmən	səda--tmən[1]

Reading examples[2]

1. One character words

नी भू गै सृ दा जि गौ पै मे दू
कृ छि नौ है भी शृ शी दृ हि हृ

2. Two character words

दूर भीत राम चोर तिङ् दोष शृत धृत रूढ
गैर कृश् पौल क्रूप् दृढ पुर फेण मौल कृत्
पितृ मेरु दूषि भीति हृदि गुरु वृथा शिशु सेतु
ओतु ईति एतौ ऋतु इति ऊरु ऋषि एणी ईळे

3. Three character words

भूषित विशेष उपाय वैभव पितृन् पौरुष रुचिर भौमिक
कुमारी झटिति ठालिनी रूषित औषधि कैकेयी झिरिका
विधातृ ऐहिक ढालिन् सुरभि खडिका हेळते

4. Four, five and six character words

एकाकिन् हृषिकेश इतिहास कौशलेय विषूचिका पौराणिक
देवनागरी अनुनासिक औपनिषद उपजीविका औपदेशिक
उपनिवेशिक औपनायनिक कोऽपि ऋतेऽपि यशोऽपयश

---

1. त्म , tmə , the characters त् and म combined. See Chapter 3, Class 2. iii. 2. Transcription of examples is given on p.51.

3. Modifiers

The two modifiers, known as अनुस्वारः (ənusvarəh) and विसर्गः (visərgəh), are signs which may be added to a character to indicate a modification in the realisation of the character. They are placed in the syllabary after the vowel characters, and, as they cannot be written alone, they are written with the character अ They may, however, be written with any character.

i. ənusvarəh, अनुस्वारः [1]

This modifier is written as a dot above the character of which it modifies the realisation, thus:

अं	आं	इं	ईं	उं	ऊं	एं	ऐं	ओं	औं
əɱ	aɱ	iɱ	iiɱ	uɱ	uuɱ	eɱ	əÿɱ	oɱ	əv̆ɱ
कं	कां	किं	कीं	कुं	कूं	कें	कैं	कों	कौं
kəɱ	kaɱ	kiɱ	kiiɱ	kuɱ	kuuɱ	keɱ	kəÿɱ	koɱ	kəv̆ɱ

Calligraphy

The ənusvarəh is generally added to the character after the vowel sign has been written and before the headstroke is written to complete the character. It is placed above the middle of the character, or over the last upright stroke if there is one, and to the right side of any superscribed vowel sign, for example;

kəɱ	क	कं	कं	dəɱ	द	दं	दं	həɱ	ह	हं	हं
gaɱ	गा	गां	गां	giɱ	गि	गिं	गिं	geɱ	गे	गें	गें
dhiɱ	धि	धिं	धिं	bhiɱ	भि	भिं	भिं	roɱ	रो	रों	रों

1. 'after-sound'.

The ənusvarəh is written with a character in various contexts, and is realised in various ways according to the context.

a. When a word of which the final character represents the formative particle म् occurs in any position except at the end of a line of verse or a sentence, the character म् is omitted before an initial consonant character of a following word and the formative particle is represented by the ənusvarəh. This formative particle is usually written as म् only at the end of a line or a sentence. For example:

येतां	विभूतिं	योगं	च--	येताम्	विभूतिम्	योगम्
yetaɱ	vibhuutiɱ	yogəɱ	cə...	yetam	vibhuutim	yogəm

b. The ənusvarəh may be written with an initial or medial character followed by a vərgiiyə character. In this context it is realised as the nasal consonant of the class to which the following character belongs. Examples:

ɱ - ŋ	अंक əɱkə (əŋkə)	पुंख puɱkhə (puŋkhə)	लिंग liɱgə (liŋgə)
ɱ - ɲ	पंच pəɱcə (pəɲcə)	वांछ् vaɱch (vaɲch)	सिंज् siɱj (siɲj)
ɱ - ɳ	कुंठ kuɱʈhə (kuɳʈhə)	अंड əɱɖə (əɳɖə)	पिंड piɱɖə (piɳɖə)
ɱ - n	शांति ʃaɱti (ʃanti)	इंदु iɱdu (indu)	बंधु bəɱdhu (bəndhu)
ɱ - m	कंप kəɱpə (kəmpə)	अंबु əɱbu (əmbu)	कुंभ kuɱbhə (kumbhə)

Another, more usual, method of representing a homorganic nasal is that of combining the appropriate nasal consonant character with

the vərgiiyə character that follows it, that is, ङ् with characters of the kə-vərgəh, ञ् with characters of the cə-vərgəh, and so on. This method is used also when the formative particle म् occurs before an initial vərgiiyə character in a sentence, where consecutive words are joined in sandhi. The calligraphy of such combined characters is illustrated later[1]. Formative particles, such as अन्ति , -ənti, and अन्ते , -ənte, are usually written by this method and not with the ənusvarəh.

The ənusvarəh is sometimes written to represent -n or -m , in compounds formed from the prefix सम्, səm-, and words beginning with न or म ; e.g. संनत sənnətə, and संमति səmməti.

c. When the ənusvarəh is written with a character preceding a character of the əntəhsthə or the uuṣmən group, the realisation of it varies according to the position of articulation of the character which follows it, and also with the custom of speakers in different parts of India. The ənusvarəh preceding an əntəhsthə character is realised as follows:

Before य , yə , as ŋ , m , n or ỹ ; e.g.

संयोग səŋyogə, səmyogə, sənyogə or səỹyogə

Before र , rə , as ŋ , m , n or ṽ ; e.g.

संराग səŋragə, səmragə, sənragə or səṽragə

Before ल , lə , as ŋ , m , n or l̃ ; e.g.

संलय səŋləyə, səmləyə, sənləyə or səl̃ləyə

Before व , və , as ŋ , m , or ṽ ; e.g.

संवाद səŋvadə, səmvadə or səṽvadə

---

1. See Chapter 3, Conjunct Characters, Class 2.b.

The ənusvarəh preceding an uuṣmən character is realised thus:

Before श , ʃə , as ŋ , m , n , or ṽ; e.g.

अंश əŋʃə, əmʃə, ənʃə or əṽʃə

Before ष , ṣə , as ŋ , m , nasalisation of the vowel, or ṽ; e.g.

हवींषि həviiŋṣi, həviimṣi, həvĩiṣi or həviiṽṣi

Before स , sə , as ŋ , m , n , or ṽ; e.g.

संसार səŋsarə, səmsarə, sənsarə or səṽsarə,

or as nasalisation of the vowel, as in

हिंसा hiŋsa, himsa, hiṽsa or hĩsa

पुंसि puŋsi, pumsi, pũsi

Before ह , hə , as ŋ , m , n , or ṽ; e.g.

सिंह siŋhə, simhə, sinhə or siṽhə

or as nasalisation of the vowel in सैंह , sə̃ỹhə

The sign ँ is sometimes written above a character preceding an əntəhsthə or an uuṣmən character to indicate realisation by nasalising the vowel of the syllable instead of by a nasal consonant following the vowel. This sign is called अनुनासिक (ənunasikə[1]), and it is usually written, in preference to the ənusvarəh, in the 'sacred syllable' ॐ , (oŋ)[2]

Reading examples[3]

a. किं मां सुखं हरिं मृतं तनुं अहं एवं ऋषीणां

b. डिंब पांडु लैंगम् ढुंढि जृंभ् झंझा किंचित् कौंतेय

c. संयमन संवत् मांस शंयु संरूढ संलीन अंहति

तामहं हृदि संगतामनिशं भृशं रमयामि ।

किं वनेऽनुसरामि तामिह किं वृथा विलपामि ॥[4]

1. 'nasal'. 2. See above, under 2.i. 3. For transcription of examples, see p.52. . The lines a, b and c correspond to the not given above under 3.i. 4. Gītagovindakāvyam, sarga 3,v.6.

ii. visərgəh , विसर्गः [1]

The visərgəh is written as two dots, placed vertically, after a character.

अः	आः	इः	ईः	उः	ऊः	ऋः	एः	ऐः	ओः	औः
əh	ah	ih	iih	uh	uuh	rrh	eh	əy̌h	oh	əv̌h
कः	काः	किः	कीः	कु	कू	कृ	के	कै	कोः	कौः
kəh	kah	kih	kiih	kuh	kuuh	krh	keh	kəy̌h	koh	kəv̌h

Calligraphy

The visərgəh is usually added to a character after every other stroke has been made, including the head-stroke.

e.g. क को को कोः

The realisation of the visərgəh varies in different parts of India

a. It may be realised as strong aspiration following the realisation of the character with which it is written, for example

देवः	मालाः	कविः	गुरुः	कवेः	गुणैः	भानोः	गौः
devəh	malah	kəvih	guruh	kəveh	guṇəy̌h	bhanoh	gəv̌h

It is realised in this way when it occurs medially, as in दुःखम् , duhkhəm; or as the doubling of the following consonant, as in तपःसु , təpəhsu, təpəssu.

b. It may be realised in final position as h following the vowel of the character with which it is written, and a very short repetition of the same vowel after h , as illustrated by this transcription of the examples given above:

devəh^{ə} malah^{a} kəvih^{i} guruh^{u} kəveh^{e} guṇəy̌h^{i} bhanoh^{o} gəv̌h^{u}

---

1. 'emission of breath'

Reading examples[1]

कः छः ठः झः ऐः ओः ऊः ॠः नौः षः
गुणाः धृतिः बाहुः नितेः नृपैः विदुः भृणिः पुरुषः
मनःसु हविःषु धेनुभिः विशेषतः अंशतः अतःकरणम्
समदुःखसुखः शुनःशेपः जगतोहिताः मतोऽधिकः तेजोंऽशः
बहवोंऽबुवेगाः योगमायासमावृतः गंगातरंगहिमशीकरशीतलानि
जयदेवपंडितकवेः । पंडितानां समाजेऽपंडिता मौनं भजेयुः ।
भूय एव महाबाहो शृणु मे परमं वचः ।[2]
सुखं दुःखं भवोऽभावो भयं चाभयमेव च ॥[3]
वहसि वपुषि विशदे वसनं जलदाभं हलहतिभीतिमिलितयमुनाभम् ।
केशव धृतहलधररूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥[4]
माधविकापरिमलललित नवमालतिजातिसुगंधौ ।
मुनिमनसामपि मोहनकारिणी तरुणीकारणबंधौ ॥ [5]

4. The Complete Syllabary

The complete syllabary, arranged in the traditional order, is given on the following page. The characters are further arranged in a table in which the vowel characters, and the two modifiers added to the character अ , are placed in order at the head of a series of columns consisting of every consonant character in the əkarə form, each consonant character with each of the vowel signs and each of the modifiers.[6] These two tables together show the order in which the characters are placed as initial characters of words in dictionaries. Characters with the ənusvarəh are, however, placed before characters without the ənusvarəh but followed by another consonant character.

1. For transcription, see p.52.
2. Bhagavadgītā,ch.10,v.1.a.
3. ibid., ch.10,v.4.b.
4. Gītagovindakāvyam, sarga 1,v.8.
5. ibid., sarga 1.3,v.7.
6. Cf. the series of characters with vowel signs given above under 2.ii.

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ

ऋ ॠ ऌ ॡ

ए ऐ ओ औ

अं अः

क ख ग घ ङ

च छ ज झ ञ

ट ठ ड ढ ण

त थ द ध न

प फ ब भ म

य र ल व

श ष स ह

ळ

5. The Devanagari Numerals

Hindi forms:	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay forms:	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

6. Punctuation

In prose writing, the end of a sentence is marked with a vertical stroke of the same height as the characters. In verse, the first line of a stanza or couplet is closed with one vertical stroke, and the complete stanza or couplet is closed with two vertical strokes and numbered as illustrated in the verse examples given at the end of the next chapter.

C H A P T E R 3

CONJUNCT CHARACTERS

Consonant characters may be combined to represent two or more consonants realised without any intervening vowel. A character formed by combining other characters is called a conjunct character, संयुक्ताक्षरम् (səmyuktakṣərəm).

1. Construction of Conjunct Characters.

Characters may be combined in various ways, according to the form of the characters to be joined.

i. The second character may be subscribed to the first:

क् क	क्क	ङ् क	ङ्क	ट् ट	ट्ट	द् व	द्व
k- kə	kkə	ŋ- kə	ŋkə	ṭ- ṭə	ṭṭə	d- və	dvə

ii. If the first character has an upright stroke, this stroke may be omitted, and the first part of the first character is joined to the second character by the head-stroke, thus:

न् द	न्द	ग् ग	ग्ग	त् प	त्प	न् म	न्म
n- də	ndə	g- gə	ggə	t- pə	tpə	n- mə	nmə

The characters क्, झ् and फ् are usually joined with following characters in the forms क्‍, झ्‍ and फ्‍.

Some conjunct characters may be formed by either of these two methods, for example:

च् च	च्च or च्च	ज् ज	ज्ज or ज्ज
c- cə	ccə	j- jə	jjə

Some conjunct characters are formed by a combination of methods i. and ii.; for example:

द् ध	द्ध	द् भ	द्भ
d- dhə	ddhə	d-bhə	dbhə

iii. If the first character is a rounded character, with no upright stroke, it is usually written in full, and the second character is joined with it in a modified form, for example:

ट् य	ट्य	द य	द्य	ह् य	ह्य	ह् म	ह्म
ṭ- yə	ṭyə	d- yə	dyə	h- yə	hyə	h- mə	hmə

iv. Some characters are written in a special form when joined with other characters, for example:

श् व	श्व	र् थ	र्थ	ग् र	ग्र	श् र	श्र
ʃ- və	ʃvə	r- thə	rthə	g- rə	grə	ʃ- rə	ʃrə

The characters क्ष (Hindi form) and क्ष (Bombay form), representing k-ṣə , and the character ज्ञ , representing j-ɲə , have been included in the syllabic series from a very early date, though no conjunct characters are included in the syllabary. Calligraphically these three characters are not formed by joining two distinct characters, but they are considered in this work under the appropriate classes of conjunct characters because they represent syllables consisting of two consonants and the vowel ə

If any characters are not modifiable, and therefore cannot be combined, by any of these methods, the realisation of them without an intervening vowel is indicated by writing the first character with the viraməh, thus

ट् क	ट्क	ड् द	ड्द	द् ब्र	द्ब्र
ṭ- kə	ṭkə	ḍ- də	ḍdə	d- brə	dbrə

Characters combined with other characters in this way do not form conjunct characters in calligraphy, but they are included in this chapter because they complete certain series in the classes of conjunct characters.

Three, four or five characters may be combined to form a conjunct character, for example:

त् म् य	त्म्य	ब् ध् व	ब्ध्व	र् ष् ट् य	र्ष्ट्य
t - m - yə	tmyə	b - dh - və	bdhvə	r - ṣ - ṭ - yə	rṣṭyə

The general rules already given for the order of strokes in writing a character apply also to the conjunct characters. The vowel signs are added to the character before the headstroke is written.

Examples:					
ktyu	क	क्त	क्त्य	क्त्यु	क्त्यु
stvi	।	।स	।स्त्व	स्त्वि	स्त्वि
rjyaṃ	ज	ज्या	ज्यां	ज्यां	ज्यां

2. <u>Contexts of Conjunct Characters.</u>

Conjunct characters occur in the following contexts:

i. In words, such as

इच्छा	अग्निः	क्षिप्रः	ब्रह्मन्	श्लोकः	स्त्री
iccha	agnih	kṣiprəh	brəhmən	ʃlokəh	strii

ii. In junctions arising from grammatical processes:

a. In words formed by the addition of suffixes to verbal roots, such as

भज्-त	भक्त	गम्-य	गम्य	लभ्-त्वा	लब्ध्वा
bhəj-tə	bhəktə	gəm-yə	gəmyə	ləbh-tva	ləbdhva

b. In derivatives of various kinds, such as

दिव	दैव्यम्	शूर	शौर्यम्
divə	dəy̌vyəm	ʃuurə	ʃəv̌ryəm

c. In words formed by the addition of prefixes or suffixes to other words, as in

उत्-तम	उत्तम	उत्-गमः	उद्गमः	अभि-आसः	अभ्यासः
ut-təmə	uttəmə	ut-gəməh	udgəməh	əbhi-asəh	əbhyasəh
दुर्-गुण	दुर्गुण	वि-आधिः	व्याधिः	वाच्-मय	वाङ्मय
dur-guɳə	durguɳə	vi-adhih	vyadhih	vac-məyə	vaŋməyə

iii. In compound words, in which the final character of one part of the compound word, if it is a hələntə character, is joined with the initial character of the following part, as in

षट् - मासः	षण्मासः	ऋच्-वेदः	ऋग्वेदः
ṣəṭ - masəh	ṣəɳmasəh	rc - vedəh	rgvedəh

श्रीमत् भगवत् गीता — श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता

ʃriimət - bhəgəvət - giita — ʃriimədbhəgəvədgiita

iv. In pieces consisting of two or more words, in which a conjunct character is written joining the final character of one word, if it is a hələntə character, with the initial character of the following word. For example:

श्रेयो हि ज्ञानमभ्यासाज्ज्ञानाद्ध्यानं विशिष्यते
ʃreyo hi jɲanəməbhyasajjɲanaddhyanəm viʃiṣyəte,

ध्यानात्कर्मफलत्यागस्त्यागाच्छान्तिरनन्तरम् ॥ १२ ॥
dhyanatkərməphələtyagəstyagacchantirənəntərəm. 12.[1]

1. Bhagavadgita, Ch.12.v.12.

The process of joining characters illustrated in ii. to v. above is known as 'sandhi' of consonants[1]. The examples in ii.a. and ii.b. illustrate the process of 'internal' sandhi, and those in ii.c., iii. and iv. illustrate that of 'external' sandhi.

3. Classification of Conjunct Characters.

The conjunct characters are arranged in this work in classes according to the combination of consonants which occurs when the conjunct character is realised in reading. The conjunct characters, when arranged in this way, fall into four classes.

Class 1. Two similar characters joined.

Class 2. Two vərgiiyə characters joined.

Class 3. Characters joined with əntəhsthə characters in various combinations:

- i. Characters joined with य
- ii. Characters joined with व
- iii. Characters joined with
  - a. preceding र् ; or b. following र
- iv. Characters joined with
  - a. preceding ल्[2]; or b. following ल

Class 4. vərgiiyə characters joined with uuṣmən characters:

- i. Characters joined with
  - a. preceding श्, ष् or स् ; or b. following श , ष or स
- ii. Characters joined with
  - a. preceding ह् ; or b. following ह

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1. Compare reference to 'sandhi' of vowels, in Chapter 2, 2.i.
2. The Vedic character ळ , ḷə , is included in this class.

Class 1. Two similar characters joined[1].

क्क	ख्ख	ग्ग	ग्घ	ङ्ङ	च्च	च्छ	ज्ज	ज्झ	
-kkə	-kkhə	-ggə	-gghə	-ŋŋə[2]	-ccə	-cchə	-jjə	jjhə	--
ट्ट	ट्ठ	ड्ड	ड्ढ	ण्ण	त्त	त्थ	द्द	द्ध	न्न
-ṭṭə	-ṭṭhə	-ḍḍə	-ḍḍhə	-ṇṇə	-ttə	-tthə	-ddə	-ddhə	-nnə
प्प	प्फ	ब्ब	ब्भ	म्म					
-ppə	-pphə	-bbə	-bbhə	-mmə					
य्य		ल्ल	व्व		श्श	ष्ष	स्स		
-yyə	--	-llə	-vvə[3]		-ʃʃə	-ṣṣə	-ssə	--	

Alternative forms

च्च	ज्ज	ज्झ	ण्ण	ल्ल
-ccə	-jjə	-jjhə	-ṇṇə	-llə

The characters ञ , र and ह do not occur in this series. The second and fourth characters in each vərgəh are formed by combining the əlpəpraṇə characters with the corresponding məhapraṇə characters.

Reading examples[4].

ठक्कुरः कक्खट दृग्गोचरः वाग्घि तिङ्ङतिङ् उच्चैः इच्छा

रज्जुः उज्झति पट्टिका लट्ठ उड्डीन षड्ढा विषण्ण विषण्ण

उत्तम उत्थित उद्देशः बुद्धिः भिन्न पिप्पलः फुप्फुस अब्बुः

अब्भोगः सम्मतिः संमोहः शय्या उल्लेखः तच्छृणु सन्नद्ध

दुश्शील [दुःशील] शतायुष्षु [शतायुःषु] जस्सराजः शुभाँल्लोकान्

1. Conjunct characters which do not occur initially are indicated by prefixing a hyphen in the roman transcription.
2. This character occurs only in the grammatical term given in the reading examples.
3. This character occurs only in combination with preceding
4. Transcription of examples is given on p.52.

Class 2. Two vərgiiyə characters joined.[1]

i. əghoṣə and ghoṣəvət characters, excluding ənunasikə characters:

vərgəh	əghoṣə				ghoṣəvət			
क - च	क्च	--	क्छ	--	ग्ज	--	ग्झ	--
kə - cə	-kcə	--	-kchə	--	-gjə	--	-gjhə	--
क - ट	क्ट	ट्क	क्ठ	ट्ख	ग्ड	ड्ग	ग्ढ	ड्घ
kə - ṭə	-kṭə	-ṭkə	-kṭhə	-ṭkhə	-gḍə	-ḍgə	-gḍhə	-ḍghə
क - त	क्त	त्क	क्थ	त्ख	ग्द	द्ग	ग्ध	द्घ
kə - tə	-ktə	-tkə	-kthə	-tkhə	-gdə	-dgə	-gdhə	-dghə
क - प	क्प	प्क	क्फ	प्ख	ग्ब	ब्ग	ग्भ	ब्घ
kə - pə	-kpə	-pkə	-kphə	-pkhə	-gbə	-bgə	-gbhə	-bghə
च - ट	--	ट्च	--	ट्छ	--	ड्ज	--	ड्झ
cə - ṭə	--	-ṭcə	--	-ṭchə	--	-ḍjə	--	-ḍjhə
च - प	--	प्च	--	प्छ	--	ब्ज	--	ब्झ
cə - pə	--	-pcə	--	-pchə	--	-bjə	--	-bjhə
ट - त	ट्त	त्ट	ट्थ	त्ठ	ड्द	द्ड	ड्ध	द्ढ
ṭə - tə	-ṭtə[2]	-tṭə	-ṭthə	-tṭhə	-ḍdə	-dḍə	-ḍdhə	-dḍhə
ट - प	ट्प	प्ट	ट्फ	प्ठ	ड्ब	ब्ड	ड्भ	ब्ढ
ṭə - pə	-ṭpə	-pṭə	-ṭphə	-pṭhə	-ḍbə	-bḍə	-ḍbhə	-bḍhə
त - प	त्प	प्त	त्फ	प्थ	द्ब	ब्द	द्भ	ब्ध
tə - pə	-tpə	-ptə	-tphə	-pthə	-dbə	-bdə	-dbhə	-bdhə

1. Many of these conjunct characters occur only in external sandhi.
2. This combination occurs in the character combining ट्, त् and र

ii. Characters of each vərgəh joined with a preceding or following ənunasikə character of the same vərgəh.

a. ənunasikə character preceding.

ङ्क	ङ्ख	ङ्ग	ङ्घ	ञ्च	ञ्छ	ञ्ज	ञ्झ
-ŋkə	-ŋkhə	-ŋgə	-ŋghə	-ɲcə	-ɲchə	-ɲjə	-ɲjhə
ण्ट	ण्ठ	ण्ड	ण्ढ	न्त	न्थ	न्द	न्ध
-ɳṭə	-ɳṭhə	-ɳḍə	-ɳḍhə	-ntə	-nthə	-ndə	-ndhə
म्प	म्फ	म्ब	म्भ				
-mpə	-mphə	-mbə	-mbhə				

Alternative forms

ञ्झ	ण्ट	ण्ठ	ण्ड	ण्ढ
-ɲjhə	-ɳṭə	-ɳṭhə	-ɳḍə	-ɳḍhə

These characters, representing a preceding homorganic nasal consonant, are usually written in preference to the ənusvarəh placed on the preceding character, of which examples have been given above[1]. The following examples illustrate the contexts in which the ənusvarəh may be written, and in which it is not written:

पतन्ति	विनंतिः	विनन्तिः	लभन्ते	अंते	अन्ते
pətənti[2]	vinəṃtih or	vinəntih[3]	ləbhənte[2]	əṃte or	ənte[3]

b. ənunasikə character following.

ञ	ज्ञ	ण्ण	ढ्ण	त्न	थ्न	द्न	ध्न	प्म	भ्म
-cɲə	jɲə	-ṭhɳə	-ḍhɳə	-tnə	-thnə	-dnə[4]	-dhnə	-pmə	-bhmə

The character ज्ञ is not calligraphically a conjunct character, and is found, from an early date, included in the syllabic series of characters[5]. In realisation, however, it belongs to this class of

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1. See above, Ch.2,3.i.b. 2. Verbal forms. 3. Non-verbal forms.
4. The combination द् - न more usually becomes न्न in sandhi.
5. See above, Ch.2,1.iii.

conjunct characters. In the order of words in dictionaries, words beginning with ज्ञ are placed between words beginning with जो and those beginning with ज्य .

iii. Characters joined with a preceding or following ənunasikə character of a different vərgəh:

a. ənunasikə character preceding.

ङ्	ङ्भ	न्	न्क	न्ग	न्च	न्ज	न्फ	न्भ
ŋ-	-ŋbhə	n-	-nkə	-ngə	-ncə[1]	-njə[1]	-nphə	-nbhə

Most characters may occur joined with preceding न् , on account of the frequent occurrence of formative particles ending in न् .

ङ् , ŋə , also may occur with many characters in external sandhi.

b. ənunasikə character following.

-ण	क्ण	ग्ण	भ्ण
-ɳə	-kɳə	-gɳə	-bhɳə

-न	क्न	ख्न	ग्न	घ्न	प्न	ब्न	भ्न
-nə	knə	-khnə	gnə	ghnə	-pnə	-bnə	-bhnə

-म	क्म	ख्म	ग्म	घ्म	च्म	ज्म	ड्म
-mə	-kmə	-khmə	-gmə	-ghmə	-cmə	-jmə	-ɖmə
	त्म	द्म	ध्म				
	-tmə	-dmə	-dhmə				

iv. Two ənunasikə characters of different vərgəh.

ङ्न	ङ्म	ण्न	ण्म	न्म	म्ण	म्न
-ŋnə	-ŋmə	-ɳnə	-ɳmə	-nmə	-mɳə	mnə

Alternative forms of the conjunct characters in iii. and iv. are formed with ण , e.g. ग्ण -gɳə भ्ण -bhɳə म्ण -mɳə ण्म -ɳmə .

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1. It is more usual to write ञ् before characters of the cə-vərgəh.

Reading examples[1]

i. वाक्चल वाक्छलम् पृथग्जनः वाग्झटिति वाक्टीका षट्कोण
षट्खेटकम् वाग्डम्बरः खड्गः -वाग्ढौकते- -द्विड्घोरा- भक्तिः उत्कट
उक्थम् उत्खात हृद्गत सद्गुण दग्ध उद्घाटकः वाक्पटु
वाक्फलम् -ककुप्खालु- पृथग्भावः ककुब्गुरुः ककुब्घोरा षट्चरणः
षट्छविः षड्जः -षड्झटिति- अप्चरः ककुप्छविः कुब्ज -ककुब्झटिति-
षड्देवाः षड्धा षट्पटि टुप्टीका षट्फण षड्बाहु ककुप्ठक्कुरः
अब्डिम्भ षड्भाग ककुब्ढौकते उत्पन्न सत्फलः गुप्त उद्बोधक उद्भवः
शब्दः लब्ध भगवद्गीता संयुक्त अद्भुत मद्भक्त बुद्धियुक्त सच्छब्दः

ii.a. अङ्कः शङ्खः लिङ्गम् सङ्घः सञ्चयः वाञ्छा अञ्जीरः झञ्झा
घुण्टः कण्ठः पण्डितः ढुण्ढिः अन्तः पन्थक सुन्दर इन्धः
कम्पन गुम्फति सम्बन्धः आरम्भः पङ्क्तिः अरुन्द्धा

b. याच्ञा ज्ञानम् हेट्नाति हेड्नाति रत्नम् मथ्ना बुध्नाति पाप्मन्
तज्ज्ञेय सञ्ज्ञा संज्ञा विशेषज्ञ जिज्ञासु

iii.a. उदङ्भिः महान्कविः दृन्फूः दृन्भूः

b. ऋक्ण रुग्ण गृभ्णाति शक्नोति चख्नुतुः अग्निः विघ्न
मृड्नाति आप्नोति अब्नाभः रुक्मिणी वाग्मिन् वच्मिः अज्मः कुड्मल
आत्मन् पद्मा ध्मात दृभ्मस् दध्मौ

iv. दिङ्नागः वाङ्मय द्विण्नालः[2] षण्मासः जन्मन् रम्णाति म्नात

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1. For transcription of examples, see p.52. Examples illustrating characters which could occur in sandhi arising from the sequence of words in a sentence are placed between hyphens.
2. The first character represents dvi . See Class 3.ii.

Class 3. Characters joined with antahstha characters.

i. Characters joined with following य

क्य	ख्य	ग्य	घ्य	ङ्य	च्य	छ्य	ज्य	झ्य	--
kyə	khyə	.gyə	ghyə	-ŋyə	cyə	-chyə	jyə	-jhyə	--
ट्य	ठ्य	ड्य	ढ्य	ण्य	त्य	थ्य	द्य	ध्य	न्य
-ṭyə	-ṭhyə	-ḍyə	-ḍhyə	ṇyə	tyə	thyə	dyə	dhyə	nyə
प्य	फ्य	ब्य	भ्य	म्य					
pyə	-phyə	byə	bhyə	myə					

य्य	र्य	ल्य	व्य	श्य	ष्य	स्य	ह्य
(yyə)[1]	-ryə[2]	lyə	vyə	ʃyə	-ṣyə	syə	hyə

Examples of conjunct characters of Classes 1. and 2. with 3.i.

न्न्य	त्त्य	त्म्य	प्त्य	ग्ध्य	द्भ्य	ब्ज्य
-nnyə	-ttyə	-tmyə	-ptyə	-gdhyə	-dbhyə	-bjyə

Reading examples.[3]

वाक्यम् ख्यात वैराग्यम् श्लाघ्य[4] उदङ्यशः च्युत वाञ्छ्य ज्योतिस्
उज्झ्यति कापट्यम् शाठ्यम् जाड्यम् अवाढ्य पुण्यम् त्याज्य
पथ्य विद्या ध्यानम् कन्या आप्य रिफ्यते अब्योनिः अभ्यासः
सौम्यम् धैर्यम् अमूल्य व्यूढ दृश्य मनुष्यः रहस्य ह्यस् सैन्यस्य
सन्न्यासः संन्यासः चिन्त्य बुद्ध्या तज्ज्योतिस् वैदग्ध्यम् माहात्म्यम्
भक्त्या कौब्ज्यम् सुहृद्भ्यः भगवन्व्यक्तिः --एवमेतद्यथाऽऽत्थ--
--गुह्यमध्यात्मसंज्ञितम्-- । अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः ।[5]

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1. See under Class 1. 2. The superscribed stroke in this character represents r preceding another consonant. 3. For transcription see p.53. 4. The first character represents ʃla . See below under iv.b. 5. Nītiśatakam, verse 3.a.

ii. Characters with following व

क्व	ख्व	ग्व	घ्व	ङ्व	च्व	छ्व	ज्व	झ्व	
kvə	khvə	gvə	ghvə	-ŋvə	-cvə	-chvə	jvə	jhvə	--
ट्व	ठ्व	ड्व	ढ्व	ण्व	त्व	थ्व	द्व	ध्व	न्व
-ṭvə	-ṭhvə	-ḍvə	-ḍhvə	-ṇvə	tvə	-thvə	dvə	dhvə	nvə
प्व	--	ब्व	भ्व	म्व					
-pvə	--	-bvə	-bhvə	-mvə					
य्व	र्व	ल्व		श्व	ष्व	स्व	ह्व		
yvə	-rvə[1]	lvə	(-vvə)[2]	ʃvə[3]	ṣvə	svə	hvə		

ञ and फ do not occur in this series. व preceding another character occurs in व्ण , -vṇə, व्न , -vnə , व्र , vrə[4] and व्ल , vlə[5].

Examples of conjunct characters of Classes 1. and 2. with 3.i. and ii.

त्त्व	र्व्व	च्छ्व	क्त्व	द्व्य	ब्ध्व	ग्ध्व
-ttvə	-rvvə	-cchvə	-ktvə	-dvyə	-bdhvə	-gdhyə

Reading examples.[6]

क्वचित् पक्वान्नम् आख्वोः ऋग्वेदः लघ्वी उच्छ्वासः उज्ज्वल उज्झ्व
लट्वः यद्वत्वा षड्विध हढ्वम् शृण्वन् त्वरित पृथ्वी उद्विग्न ध्वनिः
अन्वित आप्वा अब्वाहनम् रिभ्वन् चम्वोः य्वागुली सर्व सर्व्व नल्वः
ईश्वरः विश्व ष्वक्कते अनुस्वारः ह्वे विह्वल विध्वंसः दुन्द्वः तत्त्वम्
दुग्ध्वा लब्ध्वा उक्त्वा दाव्णा एतद्ध्वा व्लिनाति ग्राव्णा[7] प्राङ्वशः[7]
त्यक्त्वाऽऽत्मशुद्धये । ---पुण्यकृतांल्लोकानुषित्वा शाश्वतीः समाः ।[8]

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1. For the superscribed stroke in this character, see below, in iii.a.
2. See -vvə in Class 1.
3. For this form of ʃə see Ch.2,1.iii.
4. See below, under iii.b.
5. See below, under iv.b.
6. For transcription of examples, see p.53.
7. The initial characters in these words represent grə and prə .
8. From Bhagavadgītā, Ch.6,v.41.a.

iii. Characters joined with preceding र् or following र .

a. र् preceding another character.

To represent र् preceding another character a stroke is superscribed on the character before which r is to be realised. This stroke is called रेफः, rephəh, the name given to the character र .[1] rephəh in this form may be written with any character, but it does not occur with ञ or स .

र्क	र्च	र्ट	र्त	र्प	र्य	र्श	र्ह
-rkə	-rcə	-rṭə	-rtə	-rpə	-ryə	-rʃə	-rhə

Some of the characters, particularly ग , च , ज , त , द , ध , ब , म , य and व , are frequently doubled when written with rephəh. This practice is found in Hindi writing, but is not usual in Marathi writing. Examples:

र्ग्ग	र्ज्ज	र्त्त	र्द्ध	र्म्म	र्य्य	र्व्व
-rggə	-rjjə	-rttə	-rddhə	-rmmə	-ryyə	-rvvə

Characters written with vowel signs and rephəh:

र्का	र्कि	र्की	र्कु	र्के	र्कै	र्को	र्कौ
-rka	-rki	-rkii	-rku	-rke	-rkəў	-rko	-rkəv̆

and with rephəh and ənusvarəh:

र्कां	र्किं	र्कीं	र्कुं	र्कें	र्कैं	र्कौं
-rkaṃ	-rkiṃ	-rkiiṃ	-rkuṃ	-rkeṃ	-rkəўṃ	-rkəv̆ṃ

The rephəh is placed above the upright stroke of a character, or above the mid-point. It is always written to the right side of any other superscribed stroke, as shown in the examples given below. It is written also with the vowel character ऋ. as in the word निर्ऋतिः.

1. rephə, 'rough'; rephəh, 'a rough sound'.

Characters with rephəh are written as shown in these examples:

rki	।क	कि	र्कि	र्कि	rkii	की	की	र्की	र्की
rke	क	के	र्के	र्के	rko	को	को	र्को	र्को
rkiṃ	किं	किं	र्किं	र्किं	rkəṽṃ	कौं	कौं	र्कौं	र्कौं

In Bombay writing the character representing -rhə is sometimes written as ‿ह्र , though the use of this stroke for rephəh is more rarely used in writing Sanskrit than in writing Marathi.

b. र following another character.

To represent र following another character, a diagonal stroke is placed against the upright stroke of those characters that have one, or beneath the mid-point of the lower part of a rounded character.

क्र	–	ग्र	घ्र	ङ्र	--	छ्र	ज्र	–	–
krə	--	grə	-ghrə	-ŋrə	--	-chrə[2]	jrə	--	--
ट्र	–	ड्र	--	--	त्र	थ्र	द्र	ध्र	न्र
-ṭrə[3]	--	-ḍrə	--	--	trə	thrə	drə	dhrə	-nrə
प्र	--	ब्र	भ्र	म्र	व्र	श्र	स्र	ह्र or ह्र	
prə	--	brə	bhrə	mrə	vrə	ʃrə[4]	srə	hrə	

Examples of conjunct characters of Classes 1. to 3.ii. with 3.iii.

क्त्र	त्प्र	र्त्य	द्र्य	र्ध्व	र्द्र	न्त्र्य	र्ध्न्य
-ktrə	-tprə	-rtyə	-dryə	-rdhvə	-rdrə	-ntryə	-rdhnyə

1. See above, Ch.2,2.ii. Vowel signs.
2. This combination occurs in the character joining च्छ and र
3. ट and र are combined in the character representing ष्ट्र , ट and र
4. For this form of श , see Ch.2,1.iii.

Reading examples[1]

a. तर्कः मूर्ख वर्गः वर्गीय दीर्घ शार्ङ्ग चर्चा मूर्च्छित अर्जुनः निर्झरः दार्ढ्यम् वर्णः कर्तृ व्यर्थ दुर्दैवम् अर्ध मनुर्नाम अर्पणम् दुर्बल गर्भित ऊर्मिः कर्म्मन् धार्मिक पर्यन्त पर्यंत सूर्य्यः दुर्लभ पूर्व सर्व्व दर्शनम् हर्षः अर्हत् कीर्तिः अहर्निशम् ऊर्ध्वम् वर्ज्य मूर्ध्नि मूर्ध्न्याधायात्मनः नैर्ऋती दुर्बुद्धैर्युद्ध । श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते । वेदयज्ञाध्यायनैर्न दानैर्न च ---

b. विक्रमः आग्रहः शीघ्र प्राङ्रात्री कृच्छ्र वज्रम् पौण्ड्रः शत्रुः द्रव्यम् ध्रुव प्रयत्नः प्रेम्णा ब्रुव भ्रातृ नम्र व्रजः शुश्रूषा स्रज्वा ह्रस्व ह्रस्व ह्रे हिंस्र श्राद्ध आर्द्र आर्द्र दारिद्र्यम् दारिद्र्यम् संह्रीण एतच्छ्रुत्वा दिग्व्रतम् षट्त्रिंश यत्प्रमाणम् जम्ब्वाम्रले

iv. Characters combined with preceding ल् or following ल.[2]

a. ल् preceding another character.[3]

ल्क	ल्ग	ल्प	ल्फ	ल्ब	ल्भ	ल्म
-lkə	-lgə	-lpə	-lphə	-lbə	-lbhə	-lmə
ल्श	ल्स	ल्ह		Vedic	ळ्ह	
-lʃə	-lsə	-lhə			-ḷhə	

b. ल following another character.

क्ल	ग्ल	छ्ल	ड्ल	प्ल	ब्ल	भ्ल
klə	glə	-chlə	-ḍlə	plə	blə	bhlə
म्ल	व्ल	श्ल or श्ल	ह्ल			
mlə •	vlə	ʃlə	hlə			

• Most of these characters may be written either by method i. or by method ii., described earlier in this chapter.[4]

1. For transcription, see p. 53.
2. For ल joined with əntəhsthə characters, see i. to iii. above.
3. Vedic ळ is included in this class.
4. See above, 1. Construction of Conjunct Characters.

Examples of conjunct characters of Classes 1. to 3.iii. with 3.iv.

त्प्ल	त्क्ल	च्छ्ल	ल्भ्य
-tplə	-tklə	-cchlə	-lbhyə

Reading examples.[1]

उल्का फल्गु स्वल्प अल्पप्राण गुल्फित उल्ब प्रगल्भ

हल्शब्दः हल्सन्धिः वल्ह् प्रागल्भ्यम् जळ्हु मिळ्हुषे

क्लेशः ग्लौ प्लव पिप्लुः अब्लिंग ककुब्लाभः म्लेच्छः क्लिनाति

श्लोकः श्लेषः सिह्लः ह्लादते उच्छ्लव उत्क्लेशः उत्प्लव

परेषां चेतांसि प्रतिदिवसमाराध्य बहु हा

प्रसादं किं नेतुं विशसि हृदय क्लेशकलिलम् ।

प्रसन्ने त्वय्यन्तः स्वयमुदितचिन्तामणिगुणे

विमुक्तः सङ्कल्पः किमभिलषितं पुष्यति न ते ॥६२॥ [2]

Class 4. vərgiiyə characters joined with preceding or following uuʂmən characters.

i. Characters joined with श , ष or स .

a. श् , ष् or स् preceding another character.

The following characters occur in this series, some occurring only in external sandhi.

श्[3] ʃ-	श्क	श्च	श्छ	श्न	श्प	श्म		
	-ʃkə	-ʃcə	-ʃchə	ʃnə	-ʃpə	ʃmə		
ष् ʂ-	ष्क	ष्ट	ष्ठ	ष्ण	ष्प	ष्फ	ष्म	
	-ʂkə	-ʂʈə	ʂʈhə	-ʂɳə	-ʂpə	-ʂphə	-ʂmə	
स् s-	स्क	स्ख	स्ज	स्त	स्थ	स्न	स्प	स्फ	स्म
	skə	skhə	-sjə	stə	sthə	snə	spə	sphə	smə

1. For transcription, see p.54. 2. Vairāgyaśatakam, v.62.
3. These characters may be written with either श् or श्‌.

b. श , ष or स following another character.

The following characters occur in this series, some occurring only in external sandhi.

श ʃə	क्श -kʃə	ङ्श -ŋʃə	ञ्श -ɲʃə	ट्श -ʈʃə	न्श -nʃə	प्श -pʃə
ष ʂə	क्ष or क्ष[1] kʂə		ङ्ष[2] -ŋʂə	ट्ष -ʈʂə	न्ष -nʂə	प्ष -pʂə
स sə	क्स -ksə	ट्स -ʈsə	ण्स -ɳsə	त्स -tsə	न्स -nsə	प्स -psə

The character क्ष has been included in the syllabic series from an early date, and is not calligraphically a conjunct character.[3] In the order of words in dictionaries, words beginning with क्ष are placed after words beginning with क .

Conjunct characters of Classes 1. - 3. with Class 4.

स्त्र	ष्ट्र	ष्ट्व	क्ष्ण	क्ष्म	स्त्व	त्स्थ	त्स्न
strə	-ʂʈrə	-ʂʈvə	kʂɳə	-kʂmə	-stvə	-tsthə	-tsnə

स्त्र्य	त्स्म्य	र्ष्ट्य	र्त्स्न्य
stryə	-tsmyə	-rʂʈyə	-rtsnyə

Calligraphy: kʂə , Bombay form - क्ष क्ष क्ष क्ष

Reading examples[4]

a. आश्चर्यम् प्रश्नः श्मश्रु पुष्कल बृष्कम् सृष्टिः कृष्ण ज्येष्ठ ष्ठ्यूत पुष्पम् निष्फल ऊष्मन् श्लेष्मा संस्कृत स्खलित भ्रस्ज् स्तब्ध स्थितिः स्त्री अन्तःस्थ स्निग्ध स्पृष्ट स्फूर्तिः भस्म श्रेष्ठत्वम् श्च्युत दष्ट्वा दंष्ट्रा वार्ष्णेय नमस्तेऽस्तु

b. प्राक्शिरस् प्रत्यङ्शिरस् ताञ्शुका [तान्शुका] षट्शास्त्र रप्शते अक्षरम् अक्षरम् तिर्यङ्षु षट्षष्टिः क्षेत्रज्ञ विक्सम लिट्सु वत्सः सुगण्सरति [सुगण्ट्सरति] क्षमा

1. Bombay form.
2. This combination usually becomes ङ्क्ष .
3. Cf. note on ज्ञ , Cl.2.ii.b.
4. For transcription, see p.54.

श्लक्ष्ण उत्क्षिप्त भक्ष्य मत्स्यः तत्स्थल द्वेत अप्कृत्स्न कार्त्स्न्यम्
विभ्रष्टश्छन्न कर्मफलप्रेप्सुर्लुब्धः नभःस्पृशम् धाष्ट्र्यम् एतत्क्षेत्रम्

ii. ənunasikə characters joined with preceding ह् or following ह

a. ह् preceding ण , न and म . ह्ण ह्न ह्म
-hṇə hnə -hmə

b. ह following ङ् and न्. ङ्ह न्ह
-ŋhə -nhə

Reading examples.[1]

गृह्णाति वह्निः ह्नुते ब्राह्मण प्राङ्हस्तः [प्राङ्हस्तः] इष्टान्भान्हि

अग्निमीळे पुरोहितं यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजम् । होतारं रत्नधातमम् ॥१॥[2]

अग्निः पूर्वेभिर्ऋषिभिरीड्यो नूतनैरुत । स देवाँ एह वक्षति ॥२॥[3]

तत्रापश्यत्स्थितान्पार्थः पितॄनथ पितामहान् ।
आचार्यान्मातुलान्भ्रातॄन्पुत्रान्पौत्रान्सखींस्तथा ॥२६॥[4]

सक्ताः कर्मण्यविद्वांसो यथा कुर्वन्ति भारत ।
कुर्याद्विद्वांस्तथाऽसक्तश्चिकीर्षुर्लोकसंग्रहम् ॥२५॥[5]

नैव किंचित्करोमीति युक्तो मन्येत तत्त्ववित् ।
पश्यन्शृण्वन्स्पृशञ्जिघ्रन्नश्नन्गच्छन्स्वपन्श्वसन् ॥८॥[6]

आज्ञाकीर्तिः पालनं ब्राह्मणानां दानं भोगो मित्रसंरक्षणं च ।
येषामेते षड्गुणा न प्रवृत्ताः कोर्थस्तेषां पार्थिवोपाश्रयेण ॥४८॥[7]

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1. For transcription, see p.54.
2. Rigveda, 1.
3. ibid., 2.
4. Bhagavadgītā, ch.1,v.26.
5. ibid., ch.3,v.25.
6. ibid., ch.5,v.8.
7. Nītiśatakam, v.48.

Transcription of Reading Examples

Chapter 2.

1.i. də dhə tə phə mə pə nə cə ɖə gə
kə bhə jə bə ghə chə thə khə jhə ɲə

bhəʈə pədə dhənə kəɖə məʈhə phəɳə ghənə khəc dədh dəmə
chəd jhəgə jəɖə phəʈə pəthə bətə chəgə pəɖh ghəʈə gəɳə

gəməkə jəgət cəɳəkə məthənə ghəʈəkə pəʈhəkə dəməthə
dhəʈəkə kəpəʈə bhəjəkə gəɳəkə kəthəm khəjəkə pədəkə

chədənəm pəɳənəm nəʈənəm kəthənəm bhəɳənəm jənəpədə
gəmənəm pəʈhənəm dhənəmədə jhəɳəjhəɳəm jhəɳəjhəɳəm

1.ii. və yə rə lə bə thə khə tə

ləvə jələ khərə vəd jhərə bələ vərə rəɳə vəʈh
ləbh yəvə dhərə ləyə jhərə rəʈ rəɳə phəl rəthə

tərələ ləvəɳə bhəyəm dhəvələ jəʈhərə cərəɳə ɖəmərə
nəkhərə ləgəɖə cəpələ bhəvət nəyənə vəcərə ləʈəbhə

yəməvət vəyənəm gərələm pədəkəmələ kəpəʈəvəcənəm

1.iii. ʂə hə sə ʃə pə ɖə rə khə

ʃərə səhə ʂəʈ vəʃə həs jhəʂə rəsə vəʂ ʃəvə
sət ʃəʈhə kəʃə kəʂə ʃəs həyə hərə jhəʂə bhəʂə

sərələ kələʃə jəhət vəyəs ʃəpəthə səməyə bəhələ ʃələbhə
yəʃəs ʃərəʈə səphələ sərəsə hərəkə pərəʃə rəbhəsə hətəkə

dəʃərəthə ʃəkəʈəm səvəyəs kələhəm ʃəsənəm ʃətəʃəs
jələcərəs nəvədəʃəkəm səhəgəmənəm kəmələvədənə dəʃəʃətəm

2.i. e i u ə r ii uu o əy̆ l a əv̆ rr

əthə iʂ ut ekə inə ot əd əy̆ʃə rdh
uuh • edhə iiʃə uchə əv̆m rɳə uuɖhə ihə uʂ
əd əl əv̆m okh rc əy̆ɳə udəŋ rɳəm
iiʂət uuhənəm rʂəbhə əv̆ʂədhəm əy̆ʂəməs upəkərəɳəm

2.ii. nii bhuu gəy̆ sr da ji gəv̆ pəy̆ me duu
kr chi ṅəv̆ həy̆ bhii ʃrr ʃii dr hi hr

duurə bhiitə ramə corə tiŋ doʂə ʃrtə dhrtə ruuɖhə
gəy̆rə krʃ pəv̆lə klp ɖrɖhə purə pheɳə məv̆lə krrt
pitr meru duuʂi bhiiti hrdi guru vrtha ʃiʃu setu
otu iiti etəv̆ rtu iti uuru rʂi eɳii iiɭe

bhuuṣitə viʃeṣə upayə vəỹbhəvə pitrrn pəṽruṣə rucirə bhəṽmikə
kumarii jhəṭiti ṭhalinii ruuṣitə əṽṣədhi kəỹkeyii jhirika
vidhatru əỹhikə ḍhalin surəbhi khəḍika heḷəte

ekakin hrṣikeʃə itihasə kəṽʃəleyə viṣuucika pəṽrəṇikə
devənagərii ənunasikə əṽpəniṣədə upəjiivika əṽpədeʃikə
upəniveʃikə əṽpənayikə ko-pi rte-pi yəʃo-pəyəʃə

3.i. kiŋ maŋ sukhəŋ həriŋ mrtəŋ tənuŋ əhəŋ evəŋ rṣiiṇaŋ
ḍiŋbə paŋḍu ləỹŋgəm ḍhuŋḍhi jrŋbh jhəŋjha kiŋcit kəṽŋteyə
səŋyəmənə səŋvət maŋsə ʃəŋyu səŋruuḍhə səŋliinə əŋhəti

taməhəŋ hrdi səŋgətaməniʃəŋ bhrʃəŋ rəməyami
kiŋ vəne-nusərami tamihə kiŋ vrtha viləpami

3.ii. kəh chəh ṭhəh jhəh əỹh oh uuh rh nəṽh ṣəh
guṇəh dhrtih bahuh nitəh nrpəỹh viduh ʃrṇih puruṣəh
mənəhsu hivihṣu dhenubhih viʃeṣətəh əŋʃətəh əŋtəhkərəṇəm
səməduhkhəsukhəh ʃunəhʃepəh jəgətohitah məto-dhikəh tejoŋ-ʃəh
bəhəvoŋ-buvegah yogəmayasəmavrtəh gəŋgatərəŋgəhiməʃiikərəʃiitəlani
jəyədevəpəŋḍitəkəveh pəṇḍitanaŋ səmaje-pəŋḍita məṽnəŋ bhəjeyuh

bhuyə evə məhabaho ʃrṇu me pərəməŋ vəcəh

sukhəŋ duhkhəŋ bhəvo-bhavo bhəyəŋ cabhəyəmevə cə

vəhəsi vəpuṣi viʃəde vəsənəŋ jələdabhəŋ hələhətibhiitimiliteyəmunabhəm
keʃəvə dhrtəhələdhərəruupə jəyə jəgədiiʃə hərə

madhəvikapərimələlelitə nəvəmaləti jatisugəŋdhəṽ
munimənəsaməpi mohənəkariṇii təruṇiikariṇəbəŋdhəṽ

Chapter 3.

Class 1.

ṭhəkkurəh kəkkhəṭə drggocərəh vagghi tiṇṇətiṇ uccəỹh iccha
rəjjuh ujjhəti pəṭṭika ləṭṭhə uḍḍinə ṣəḍḍha viṣəṇṇə viṣəṇṇə
uttəmə utthitə uddeʃəh buddhih bhinnə pippələh phupphuusəh əbbuh
əbbhogəh səmmətih səŋmohəh ʃəyya ullekhəh təcchrṇu sənnəddhə
duʃʃiilə (duhʃiilə) ʃətayuṣṣu (ʃətayuhʃu) jəssərajəh ʃubhaŋllokan

Class 2.

i. vakcələ vakchələm prthəgjənəh vagjhəṭiti vakṭiika ṣəṭkoṇə
ṣəṭkheṭəkəm vagḍəmbərəh khəḍgəh vagḍhəṽkəte dviḍghora bhəktih utkəṭə
ukthəm utkhatə hrdgətə sədguṇə dəgdhə udghaṭəkə vakpəṭu
vakphələm kəkupkhalu prthəgbhavəh kəkubguruh kəkubghora ṣəṭcərəṇəh
ṣəṭchəvih ṣəḍjəh ṣəḍjhəṭiti əpcərəh kəkupchəvih kubjə kəkubjhəṭiti
ṣəḍḍevah ṣəḍḍha ṣəṭpəti ṭupṭiika ṣəṭphəṇə ṣəḍbahu kəkupṭhəkkurəh
əbḍimbhə ṣəḍbhagə kəkubḍhəṽkəte utpənnə sətphələh guptə udbodhəkə udbhəvəh
ʃəbdəh ləbdhə bhəgəvədgiita səŋyuktə ədbhutə mədbhəktə buddhi-yuktə səcchəbdəh

ii.a. əŋkəh ʃəŋkhəh liŋgəm səŋghəh səɲcəyəh vaɲchə əɲjiirəh jhəɲjha ghuɳʈəh kəɳʈhəh pəɳɖitəh ɖhuɳɖhih əntəh pənthəkə sundərə indhəh kəmpənə gumphəti səmbəndhəh arəmbhəh pəŋktih ərunddha

b. yacɲa jɲanəm heʈhɳati heɖhɳati rətnəm məthna budhnati papmən təjɲeyə səɲjɲa səɱjɲa viʃeʂəjɲə jijɲasu

iii.a. udəŋbhih məhankəvih drunphuh drunbhuh

b. rkɳə rugɳə grbhɳati ʃəknoti cəkhnutuh agnih vighnə mrɖnati apnoti əbnabhəh rukmiɳii vagmin vəcmih əjməh kuɖmələ atmən pədma dhmatə drbhməs dədhməv̆

iv. diŋnagəh vaŋməyə dviɳnaləh ʂəɳmasəh jənmən rəmɳati mnatə

Class 3.

i. vəkyəm khyatə vəy̆ragyəm ʃlaghyə udəŋyəʃəh cyutə vaɲchyə jyotis ujjhyəti kapəʈyəm ʃaʈhyəm jaɖyəm əvaɖhyə puɳyəm tyajyə pəthyə vidya dhyanəm kənya apyə riphyəte əbyonih əbhyasəh səv̆myəm dhəy̆ryəm əmuulyə vyuuɖhə drʃyə mənuʂyəh rəhəsyə hyəs səy̆nyəsyə sənnyasəh səɱnyasəh cintyə buddhya təjjyotis vəy̆dəgdhyəm mahatmyəm bhəktya kəv̆bjyəm səhrdbhyəh bhəgəvənvyəktih evəmetədyətha--tthə guhyəmədhyatməsəɱjɲitəm əjɲəh sukhəmaradhyəh sukhətərəmaradhyəte viʃeʂəjɲəh

ii. kvəcit pəkkvannəm akhvoh rgvedəh ləghvii ucchvasəh ujjvələ ujjhvə ləʈvəh yədnətva ʂəɖvidhə drɖhvəm ʃrɳvən tvəritə prthvii udvignə dhvənih ənvitə apva əbvahənəm ribhvən cəmvoh yvagulii sərvə sərvvə nəlvəh iiʃvərəh viʃvə ʂvəkkəte ənusvarəh hve vihvələ vidhvəɱsəh dvəndvəh təttvəm dugdhva ləbdhva uktva davna etəddhva vlinati gravɳa praŋvəʃəh tyəktva--tməʃuddhye puɳyəkrtaɱllokanuʂitva ʃaʃvətiih səməh

iii.a. tərkəh muurkhə vərgəh vərgiiyə diirghə ʃarŋgə cərca muurchitə arjunəh nirjhərəh darɖhyəm vərɳəh kərtr vyərthə durdəy̆vəm ərdhə mənurnamə ərpəɳəm dur-bələ gərbhitə uurmih kərmmən dharmikə pəryəntə pəryəɱtə suuryəh durləbhə puurvə sərvvə dərʃənəm hərʂəh ərhət kiirtih əhərniʃəm uurdhvəm vərjyə muurdhni muurdhnya-dhayatmənəh nəy̆rrtii durbuddhəy̆ryuddhə ʃvetəy̆rhəyəy̆ryukte vedəyəjɲadhyayənəy̆rnə danəy̆rnə cə

b. vikrəməh agrəhəh ʃiighrə praŋratrii krcchrə vəjrəm pəv̆ɳɖrəh ʃətruh drəvyəm dhruvə prəyətnəh premɳa bruvə bhratr nəmrə vrəjəh ʃuʃruuʂa srəjva hrəsvə hrəsvə hrəy̆ hiɱsrə ʃraddhə ardrə ardrə daridryəm daridryəm səɱhriiɳə etəcchrutva digvrətəm ʂəʈtriɱʃə yətprəmaɳəm jəmbvamrəle

iv. ulka phəlgu svəlpə əlpəpraṇə gulphitə ulbə prəgəlbhə
həlʃəbdəh həlsəndhih vəlh pragəlbhyəm jəḷhu miḷhuṣe
kleʃəh gləv̌ pləvə pipluh əbliŋgə kəkubhlabhəh mlecchəh vlinati
ʃlokəh ʃleṣəh sihləh hladəte ucchləkhə utkleʃəh utpləvə

pəreṣaṃ cetaṃsi prətidivəsəmaradhyə bəhu ha
prəsadəṃ kiṃ netuṃ viʃəsi hrdəyə kleʃəkəliləm
prəsənne tvəyyəntəh svəyəmuditəcintaməṇiguṇe
vimuktəh səŋkəlpəh kiməbhiləṣitəṃ puṣyəti nə te

Class 4.

i.a. aʃcəryəm prəʃnəh ʃməʃru puṣkələ bleṣkəm srṣṭih krṣṇə
jyeṣṭhə ṣṭhyuutə
puṣpəm niṣphələ uuṣmən ʃleṣma səṃskrtə skhəlitə bhrəsj stəbdhə
sthitih strii
əntəhsthə snigdhə sprṣṭə sphuurtih bhəsmə ʃreṣṭhətvəm ʃcyutə drṣṭva
dəṃṣṭra varṣṇeyə nəmoste-stu

b. prakʃirəs prətyəŋʃirəs taɲʃuka tanʃuka ṣəṭʃastrə rəpʃəte əkṣərəm
tiryəŋṣu ṣəṭṣəṣṭih kṣetrəjɲə diksəmə liṭsu vətsəh sugəṇsərəti
sugəṇṭsərəti kṣma
ʃləkṣṇə utkṣiptə bhəkṣyə mətsyəh tətsthələ kṣvetə əpkrtsnə kartsnyəm
vibhrəṣṭəʃchənnə kərməphələprepsurləbdhəh nəbhəhsprʃəm dharṣṭyəm
etətkṣetrəm

ii. grhṇati vəhnih hnute brahməṇə praŋhəstəh praŋghəstəh iṣṭanbhanhi

əgnimiiḷe purohitəṃ yəjɲəsyə devəmrtvijəṃ / hotarəṃ rətnədhatəməm
əgnih puurvobhərrṣibhiriiḍyo nuutənəy̌rutə / sə devaṃ ehə vəkṣəti

tətrapəʃyətsthitanparthəh pitrrnəthə pitaməhan
acaryanmatulanbhrantrrputranpəv̌transəkhiṃstəthə

səktah kərməṇyəvidvaṃso yətha kurvənti bharətə
kuryadvidvaṃstətha-səktəʃcikiirṣurlokəsəŋgrəhəm

nəy̌və kiṃcitkəromiiti yukto mənyetə təttvəvit
pəʃyənʃrṇvənsprʃənjighrənnəʃnəngəcchənsvəpənʃvəsən

ajɲakiirtih palənəṃ brahməṇaṃ danəṃ bhogo mitrəsəṃrəkṣəṇəm cə
yeṣamete ṣəḍguṇa nə prəvrttah korthəsteṣaṃ parthivopaʃrəyeṇə

HINDI SECTION

CHAPTER 1

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SYLLABARY

The Devanagari Script is used in writing Hindi (हिन्दी) and the arrangement of the characters in the syllabary is the same as the Sanskrit arrangement.[1] Some of the characters are used only in writing Sanskrit loanwords, but most of them may be found in literary texts. Some of the characters are modified for representing sounds occurring in Persian and Arabic loanwords.

The script is usually referred to as बालबोध (baləbodh), 'that can be understood by a child'. Each character is called अक्षर (əkṣər), and the syllabic series is called वर्णमाला (vərṇəmala, 'character-series'). The terms used by Hindi grammarians to refer to the script are similar to those used in Sanskrit, but as the realisation of the characters in Hindi differs somewhat from the Sanskrit system in respect of consonant characters realised with the vowel ə these terms are used in this section in the Hindi form, and are transcribed in accordance with the realisation of the characters in Hindi. The following examples illustrate the difference between the terms used in the Sanskrit section and the corresponding terms used in this section:

Sanskrit	अक्षरम्	(əkṣərəm),	Hindi अक्षर	(əkṣər)
	विरामः	(viraməh),	विराम	(viram)
	अन्तःस्थ	(əntəhsthə),	अन्तस्थ	(əntəsth)

The table given below in this chapter shows the arrangement of the Hindi syllabary in roman notation. The sounds occurring in Arabic

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.1.

and Persian loanwords, and the intervocalic realisation of the characters realised initially as ḍə and ḍhə , are represented in the roman notation as follows:

q , for the voiceless uvular plosive, क़

x , for the voiceless velar fricative, ख़

ɣ , for the voiced velar fricative, ग़

z , for the voiced dental fricative, ज़ .

f , for the voiceless labial fricative, फ़

ṛ , ṛh , for the retroflex flapped consonants ड़ and ढ़

Nasalisation of vowels is shown by the superscript

As the Devanagari system of writing is syllabic, and the characters in the syllabary represent syllables consisting either of a vowel or of a consonant followed by the vowel ə , the roman table shows each consonant with this vowel. This vowel, when realised with a consonant character, is usually referred to in English texts as the 'inherent' vowel[1].

The series of vowels includes 'short' i and 'long' ii , 'short' u and 'long' uu . These pairs of vowels occur in Hindi words, some words being always written with the 'short' vowel and others with the 'long' vowel. There are certain pairs of words which are distinguished in meaning by the writing of the 'short' or the 'long' vowel, and other words in which the 'short' or the 'long' vowel is written, but no distinction is made in speech. In transcribing examples, these vowels are written as 'short' or 'long' in accordance with Hindi orthography, and not in relation to 'length' of spoken vowel sounds.

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.1.

Hindi Syllabary in Roman Notation

CONSONANTS with ə			1 Velar	2 Palatal	3 Retro-flex	4 Dental	5 Labial
Plosives	Voiceless	Unaspirated	kə [1]	cə	ṭə	tə	pə
		Aspirated	khə	chə	ṭhə	thə	phə
	Voiced	Unaspirated	gə	jə	ḍə [2]	də	bə
		Aspirated	ghə	jhə	ḍhə [2]	dhə	bhə
	Nasal		(ŋə) [3]	(ɲə) [3]	ṇə [4]	nə	mə
Semivowels				yə	rə	lə	və [5]
Fricatives	Voiceless		xə [6]	ʃə	ṣə [4]	sə	fə [6]
	Voiced		ɣə [6]			zə [6]	
Aspirate			hə				

VOWELS	ə a	i ii	u uu	e əy̆	o əv̆	r [7]

MODIFIERS	Nasal – ɱ and ˜	Aspirated – h ·

Notes on the syllables marked 1 – 7 in the above table:

1. The character representing the syllable kə is modified to represent the uvular plosive, qə .
2. The characters representing these two syllables are modified to represent the medial and final realisation of these characters

as flapped sounds, written as ɽ and ɽh in the transcription.

3. The characters representing ŋə and ɲə are not written as single characters in Hindi, but only in combination with other characters, illustrated below in Chapter 3.
4. The two characters representing ɳə and ʂə occur only in Sanskrit loanwords, and do not occur initially.
5. The character represented by və is usually realised with·labio-dental articulation; or, initially, as a bilabial plosive.
6. These syllables are written by modifying other characters which represent sounds somewhat similar in articulation:

   xə with the character for khə ; fə with the character for phə;
   ɣə with the character for gə ; zə with the character for ɟə
7. This vowel, syllabic r , occurs only in a few Sanskrit loanwords.

C H A P T E R 2

CHARACTERS OF THE SYLLABARY

The characters of the Devanagari Script used in writing Hindi are those given in the Sanskrit section, with the terms which are used by Hindi grammarians in referring to them and to the sounds which they represent. The method of writing the characters is that described in the Introduction, and in the notes on the calligraphy of special characters as they are given in the tables.

The characters, and the realisation of them in reading Hindi, are discussed in this chapter under the same headings as in the Sanskrit section: Consonant Characters, Vowel Characters and Vowel Signs, and Modifiers[1].

1. Consonant Characters.

The consonant characters are arranged in three groups: 'vərgiiy' characters, 'əntəsth' characters, and 'uuṣm' characters[2]. The consonant characters, as they are given in the syllabary, are realised as syllables consisting of an initial consonant, or semi-vowel, followed by the vowel ə . Characters realised in this way are described as अकार (əkar). The realisation of a consonant character without this vowel, that is, as the consonant element of the syllable only, is indicated in the script by writing a diagonal stroke, known as the

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.1. for the use of this term.
2. See Sanskrit, Ch.2. References are given throughout this chapter to the divisions and sub-divisions with the corresponding numbers in Chapter 2. of the Sanskrit section.

विराम (viram)[1] at the foot of the character thus, क् , k- , त् , t-

The realisation of əkar consonant characters in reading Hindi differs in some respects from the realisation of these characters in Sanskrit. The following notes may be regarded as general guiding principles to which reference may be made later, when the characters are discussed in detail.

a. A final əkar consonant character is usually realised with zero-vowel, except in a few Sanskrit loanwords.[2]

b. A final əkar character formed by combining two or more consonant characters[3], or a final əkar consonant character preceded by a character written with the ənusvar representing a nasal consonant[4], is usually realised with an ə-glide.

c. A medial əkar consonant character is realised with zero-vowel, or with an ə-glide, in certain contexts, as, for instance, when such a character occurs as the second character of a word of three or more characters and the following character is written with one of the vowel signs[5]. Other contexts are given later, when the characters are discussed in detail.

d. When an əkar consonant character is the final character of a verbal base, it is usually realised with zero-vowel, or with an ə-glide, before the addition of formative particles consisting of a consonant character with a vowel sign.

In the transcription of examples of Hindi words, final əkar consonant characters realised with zero-vowel, or with an ə-glide,

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1. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,1. 2. əkar consonant characters realised with zero-vowel, as described below in notes a. - d., are, however, not written with the viram, which is used mainly in writing certain Sanskrit loanwords. 3. See below, Ch.3.
4. See below, 3.i.ənusvar. 5. See below, 2.ii.

are transcribed without ə , and medial əkar characters realised in this way are written thus, k' , t' , p' , for guidance in reading. Characters which do not occur in an initial position are indicated by a hyphen prefixed to the syllable in the roman transcription.

i. Characters of the vərgiiy group.

The first group of consonant characters consists of twentyfive characters realised as syllables with an initial plosive consonant followed by the vowel ə . These characters are placed in five classes, or वर्ग (vərg), according to the position of articulation of the consonant in the syllable they represent. The characters are given in the Sanskrit section.[1] Of these characters, ङ , ŋə and ञ , ɲə , do not occur in Hindi words, and occur in Sanskrit loanwords only in combination with other characters.[2] The character ण , ɳə , occurs only in Sanskrit loanwords in literary Hindi. The characters given as 'Bombay' forms are also used in Hindi writing, but less frequently than those given in the tables. Some of the characters are modified to represent certain sounds in Persian and Arabic loanwords and the intervocalic realisation of ड and ढ

क़	ख़	ग़	ज़	फ़	ड़	ढ़
qə	xə	ɣə	zə	fə	-ɽə	-ɽhə

The characters ड and ढ occur only initially; ड़ and ढ़ are never initial, but may be medial or final

Reading examples.[3]

1. One character words, realised as a consonant with the vowel ə

छ ढ त ठ न

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,1.i. 2. See below, Ch.3.
3. For transcription, see page 85.

2. Two character words, the final character realised with zero-vowel.

कब धन भट चढ़ घन ठष छत चख झट घट

फण थन जड़ ख़म गज़ ग़म क़द डग कफ़ मठ

3. Three character words

मगन झगड़ फबन खड़क क़दम धमक ग़ज़ब पढ़त

भजन चमक पकड़ घटक कथन छमक ख़तम ज़ख़म

4. Four character words, second characters realised with zero-vowel or with an ə-glide, final characters with zero-vowel.

धमकत बचपन पतझड़ जमघट फटकन झटपट

ii. Characters of the əntəsth group.

There are four characters in this group, representing syllables consisting of an initial semi-vowel with the vowel ə . The characters are given in the Sanskrit section[1].

When the characters य , yə and व , və , occur initially, or with one of the vowel signs, they are realised as consonants followed by a vowel. When they occur medially in a position in which they are realised with a following vowel, they are realised as consonants. When they occur medially in positions in which an əkar consonant character is realised with zero-vowel, or finally, they are realised as semi-vowels, forming a diphthong with the vowel of the preceding syllable.

Examples:	यमन	वक	भय	लव
	yəmən	vək	bhəy	ləv

The character व is often realised initially or medially as •bə

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,1.ii.

Reading examples.[1]

1. One character word.[2] व

2. Two character words, the final character realised with zero-vowel.

कर जल वर फल लड़ घर वन तर खल छय
धर नव जर छल वय बल लव जय यम भर

3. Three character words, the final character realised with zero-vowel.

बदल चलन गरज चपल वज़न क़बर लयन वरण
ग़रज़ तरफ़ यमल वचन यवन ख़बर यमक ग़ज़ल

4. Four and five character words; second characters in four character words and third character in five character words, realised with zero-vowel or with an ə-glide, final characters with zero-vowel.

मतलब लमछड़ चढ़कर करवट दलकन फटफल
चमरख़ खरवट परजवट पकड़कर मचलपन

iii. Characters of the uuṣm group.

This group consists of three characters which are realised as fricative consonants followed by the vowel ə , and one which is realised as an aspirate followed by ə . These characters are given in the Sanskrit section[3]. The character ष , ṣə , occurs only in some Sanskrit loanwords used in literary Hindi. It is often realised in ordinary speech as ʃə . The last character in the Hindi syllabary is ह , hə .

1. For transcription, see p.85.
2. This is the only entəsth character which occurs as a word.
3. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,1.iii.

In words consisting of əkar consonant characters only, the realisation of ह , hə , varies according to its position in the word.

a. When ह occurs medially preceded by an əkar character, and is followed by another consonant character, it is often realised in combination with the vowel ə of the preceding character as aspiration accompanying the vowel (æ), as in

शहर	पहर	रहन	लहसन
ʃəhər(ʃæhr)	pəhər(pæhr)	rəhən(ræhn)	ləhəsən(læhsən)

b. When ह occurs as a final character following an əkar consonant character it is generally realised in combination with the vowel of the preceding character as (a). Examples:

तरह	जगह	Exceptions:	यह	वह	सह
tərəh(təra)	jəgəh(jəga)		yəh(yeh)	vəh(voh)	səhə

Reading examples.[1]

1. None of the uuşm characters occurs as a word.
2. Two character words, the final character realised with zero-vowel.

दस	हर	शठ	बस	हल	कश	हम	सब	हठ
हक़	धस	यश	रस	हड़	षट्	हद	ग़श	सर

3. Three character words, the final character realised with zero-vowel.

शपथ	समझ	शरण	हसद	सरस	शबर	सफ़र
हज़म	सगढ़	समय	हलफ़	शकल	कलश	तरस

4. Four character words, final characters realised with zero-vowel, second characters with zero-vowel or with an ə-glide.

मसनद	कसरत	हज़रत	सरकश	ख़सलत
हटकन	हरकत	हलचल	मसरफ़	सरढल

1. For transcription, see p.85.

2. Vowel Characters and Vowel Signs.

i. Vowel Characters.

The vowel characters used in writing Hindi are the same as those given in the Sanskrit section[1], omitting the characters representing syllabic rr and syllabic l and ll . The character ऋ occurs in Sanskrit loanwords used in literary Hindi. The vowel characters are usually placed first in the syllabary, and they are referred to as əkar, akar, ikar and so on. The Bombay forms of the characters are sometimes written in Hindi, but the forms given in the table are more usual.

The general rules concerning the realisation of əkar consonant characters should be applied in reading all examples given below, unless special notes are added.

Reading examples.[2]

1. Words consisting of vowel characters only.

आ　　आई　　आओ　　आए　　आओ　　आई　　आए

2. Words consisting of vowel characters and əkar consonant characters.

अब　एक　ऊठ　और　उन　इन　ओढ़　ऊख　आग　ईख
ओझ　ऋण　ऋण　इस　ईद　ऐश　ओर　गई　गए　सई
इधर　ऊपर　ऐज़न　औषध　अगर　ओझर　औरत　ऐपन

ii. Vowel Signs.

The vowel signs used in writing Hindi, corresponding with the vowel characters and written with the əkar form of the character क, are given in the Sanskrit section.[3] Each character represents a

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1. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,2.i.　　2. For transcription, see p.85.
3. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,2.ii.

syllable consisting of a consonant followed by one of the vowels a to əv̆ . The vowel signs are referred to as मात्रा (matra), as in ए की मात्रा (e kii matra , 'the sign of e ').

Reading examples.[1]

1. One character words.

भी सौ का दे पै जी ले या जो खा वे
के पी धो जा नौ दो जू है से सो थी

2. Two character words.

दूध भात चीज़ बैठ खुल मौज छेद दृढ[2] झील
होय नाव दिन गाय झूट उषा ऋतु हुई धोए
लिए शुरू पैसा धोबी ख़ाना भीति कृपा बड़ी जाए

3. Three character words.

मैदान हुज़ूर क़िताब कारण फ़क़ीर तैयार दीजिए
पृथिवी रुपैये केऊर सुअर देखाओ सुनाई बहुधा

4. Words of four or more characters. Numbers in brackets indicate the realisation of əkar consonant characters with zero-vowel, or with an ə-glide, if the words are not to be read according to the rules given above. Most words of more than four characters are compounds in which the final character of the first part, if əkar, is realised with zero-vowel.

मज़दूर कमज़ोर अफ़सोस नज़दिक दरवाज़ा घड़ियाल
बेइनामी इसीलिए चतुराई बैलगाड़ी सौदागर रोज़गारी
बनावटी [3] मुसलमान [3] ख़बरदार [3] ख़िदमतगार [2,4]

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1. For transcription of examples, see p. 85.
2. A Sanskrit loanword, with final ḍhə .

The following rules concerning the realisation of əkar consonant characters in words which have vowel characters and signs provide some guidance for reading from the script, though the only reliable guide is a knowledge of the spoken language.

a. When a medial əkar consonant character, in a three character word, is followed by a final character with a vowel sign, it is usually realised with zero-vowel, or with an ə-glide, e.g.

रेशमी	अपना	लड़का	लकड़ा	परदा	सदरी
reʃ'mii	əp'na	ləṛ'ka	lək'ṛa	pər'da	səd'rii

b. i. When a verbal base ends in an əkar consonant character, this character is realised with zero-vowel, or with an ə-glide, before formative particles which consist of a consonant character with a vowel sign e.g.

सक	सकना	सकती	बोल	बोलता	बोलते
sək-	sək-na	sək-tii	bol	bol-ta	bol-te

ii. When a verbal base consists of three or more characters, the final and pre-final characters being əkar consonant characters, the realisation of these characters varies according to the form of the formative particles which are added. This variation is illustrated in the following examples:

समझ	समझा	समझता	समझकर	समझाना
səmə jh	səm' jha	səmə jh-ta	səmə jh-kər	səm' jhana

c. Medial ह , hə , हि , hi and हु , hu are realised as follows:

i. Medial ह , preceded by a consonant character with a vowel sign is realised as aspiration of the vowel of the preceding syllable.

e.g.

चाहना	मिहनत	तुहमत	बेहतर	सोहबत
cahna	mihnət	tuhmət	behtər	sohbət

ii. Medial हि , preceded by an əkar character, may be realised in coalescence with the vowel of a preceding əkar character as əy̆h.

e.g. पहिला बहिरा बहिन

pəhila or pəy̆hla bəhira or bəy̆hra bəhin or bəy̆hn

iii. Medial हु , preceded by an əkar character, may be realised in coalescence with the vowel of a preceding əkar character as əv̆h.

e.g. बहुत पहुड़ना

bəhut or bəv̆ht pəhuṛ-na or pəv̆hṛ-na

Reading examples, illustrating the above notes, and notes a. and b. under 1.iii (uuṣm characters).[1]

a. खिड़की दूसरा इतना आदमी कपड़ा लोमड़ी बावली फायदा

b. देखना बैठती लिखता पकड़ाना घबराती पकड़ना ढलकना

c. तेरह चौदह सुबह बग़ैरह गहिरा पहचान ठहरना कचहरी

3. Modifiers.

The modifiers, अनुस्वार (ənusvar) and विसर्ग (visərg) are both used in writing Hindi. These are given in the Sanskrit section.[2]

i. ənusvar.

Both forms of this modifier are used in Hindi, the first form, as in अं , being called the ənusvar, and the second form, as in अँ , the cəndrəbindu[3]. The ənusvar is usually written, in preference to the cəndrəbindu, with characters that have any superscribed stroke.

अँ	आँ	इँ	ईं	उँ	ऊँ	एँ	ऐं	ओं	औं
əm̃	am̃	im̃	iim̃	um̃	uum̃	em̃	əy̆m̃	om̃	əv̆m̃

1. For transcription of examples, see p.86.
2. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,3.i. and ii. 3. 'moon and dot'.

The ənusvar and cəndrəbindu are realised in Hindi as follows:

a. As the nasalisation of the vowel of the character with which it is written. The cəndrəbindu is preferred for representing a nasalised vowel, except when the character has a superscribed stroke; e.g.

हां or हाँ	मुंह or मुँह	थीं	में	हैं
hā̃	mũh	thĩi	mẽ	hẽỹ

Reading examples.[1]

मैं जों हुँ मेंह नहीं गएँ ऊँट पाँच गाँव गईं
ओंस ईंट जाऊँ कुएं दोनों वहां आँखें घूँस भैंस
अँध भोंक भौंकना देशों दौरी पोंछना भाईओं पँडुआ
आऊँगा जाएँगे सोंह लहंगा मंहगा हँसना पहुँचना

b. As the nasal consonant of one of the vərg. The ənusvar written on a character preceding a vərgiiy character is realised as the nasal consonant of the same class as the following character, or as n when the following character is of the cə-vərg. The cəndrəbindu is not usually written to represent a nasal consonant. When the ənusvar is realised as a nasal consonant before a final əkar character, the final character is realised with an ə-glide[2].

पंख	कंठ	परंतु	हिंदी	संबंध	कंजूस
pəŋkh	kəṇṭh	pərəntu	hindii	səmbəndh	kənjuus

In writing Sanskrit loanwords, there is an alternative and more frequently used method of representing nasal consonants in this context, by combining characters[2]. When the ənusvar is realised as a nasal consonant before a final əkar character, the final character is realised with an ə-glide[3].

1. For transcription, see p.86. 2. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,3.Class 2.ii.
3. See above, 1. note b.

In some words, this modifier may be realised as in a. or as in b. The realisation as in b. is more usual when the character with the ənusvar is əkar. e.g. अँक रँग

ə̃k or əŋk   rə̃g or rəŋg

eading Examples.[1]

पंडित आरंभ संगत ठंड अंजीर पसंद बंधन संघट
कंपना पंजाब जंगल बंडी सिंग डिंब अंदर अंगुल
शंख संघ पंचमी खंभा अंत कुटुंब मनोरंजक

When the ənusvar is written on a character preceding one of the əntəsth or uuṣm characters, as in Sanskrit loanwords and learned words used in the literary language, it is realised in various ways. Among the several ways of realising the ənusvar in this context used by speakers in different parts of India[2], the usual Hindi practice is illustrated by the following examples:

ənusvar before य , र , ल , श , स and ह , realised as n , or as the nasalisation of the vowel of the syllable, e.g.

संयोग	संराग	संलग्न[3]	संशय	अहिंसा	सिंह
sənyog	sənrag	sənləgn	sənʃəy	əhinsa	sinhə
or sə̃yog	sə̃rag	sə̃ləgən	sə̃ʃəy	əhĩsa	sĩhə

ənusvar before व , realised as m , the character व being usually realised as b in this context, e.g.

संवाद — səmvad (səmbad)
वारंवार — varəmvar (barəmbar)
but कुंवारी — kũvarii

1. For transcription, see p.86.   2. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,3.i.note c.
3. The last character in this word represents ग् combined with न.

ii. visərg.

This modifier is rarely used in writing Hindi. It occurs in some Sanskrit loanwords used mainly in the literary language, and in a few Hindi words. When written with a medial character, it is usually realised either as strong aspiration after the syllable represented by the character with which it is written, as in reading learned words from a literary text; or, in less formal reading, as the doubling of the consonant of the following character; for example:

दुःख , duhkhə or dukkh अंतःकरण , əntəhkərəṇ or əntəkkərəṇ

When the visərg is written with a final character, it is realised as strong aspiration following the final syllable, for instance, in learned words such as पुनः , punəh, विशेषतः , viʃeṣ'təh ; or it may be disregarded, as in छः , chə .

4. The Complete Syllabary.

The arrangement of the characters of the Hindi syllabary in the traditional order is similar to that given in the Sanskrit section, omitting the vowel characters ॠ , ऌ and ॡ .[1] The table in which all the vowel characters, except ॠ , and the modifiers added to the character अ are placed at the head of a series of columns consisting of every consonant in the əkar form, with each of the vowel signs and each of the modifiers, is called in Hindi the बारहखड़ी , barəh-khəṛii, the 'twelve characters'. This table is often recited in schools by children learning to read.

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,4.

These two tables show the order in which the characters are placed as the initial characters of words in dictionaries, which is the same as the order in Sanskrit. Words beginning with the modified characters are placed in the series of words beginning with the corresponding unmodified characters.

5. Numerals.

The numerals used in Hindi are given in the Sanskrit section.[1] Both the 'Hindi' forms and the 'Bombay' forms are used in modern Hindi printing.

6. Punctuation.

In prose writing, the end of a sentence is marked with an upright stroke of the same height as the upright stroke of a character. Other punctuation marks are used as in English. This system is illustrated in the Hindi prose passage at the end of this section[2]. The system of punctuation used in verse is the same as that used in Sanskrit[3].

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1. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,5. 2. See end of Ch.3.
3. See Sanskrit, Ch.2,3.ii. Reading examples.

CHAPTER 3

CONJUNCT CHARACTERS

Two or more consonant characters may be combined in writing Hindi to represent consonants which are realised without an intervening vowel. Characters formed by combining other characters are called संयुक्ताक्षर (sənyuktakṣər[1]) by Hindi grammarians. The construction and calligraphy of conjunct characters are described in the Sanskrit section[2]. The conjunct characters used in writing Hindi are classified in this chapter in the same way as the Sanskrit conjunct characters[3].

1. Contexts of Conjunct Characters in Hindi.

Conjunct characters occur in Hindi in these contexts:

i. In Hindi words, that is, words not borrowed from Sanskrit or from other languages; e.g.

बच्चा	क्योंकि	मक्खी
bəcca	kyõki	məkkhii

ii. In Sanskrit loanwords, either words commonly used in Hindi, or learned loanwords used in the literary language; e.g.

पुस्तक	स्त्री	शब्द
pustək	strii	ʃəbd

iii. In loanwords from other languages; e.g.

दरख़्त	हफ़्ता	स्टेशन
dərəxt	həfta	sṭeʃən

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1. 'joined character'. 2. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,1. 3. ibid. Ch.3,3.

2. Realisation of conjunct characters in Hindi.

Conjunct characters are realised in reading as syllables consisting of two or more consonants followed by a vowel. When an əkar conjunct character occurs as the final character of a word, it is usually realised with an ə-glide, as in गुप्त , gupt', शास्त्र , ʃastr'.[1]

The realisation in modern Hindi of əkar characters with zero-vowel in certain positions in words[2] gives rise to a problem of spelling. For instance, when a formative particle beginning with a consonant character is added to a verbal base ending in a final əkar consonant character, the final character of the base is usually realised with zero-vowel. This realisation of the consecutive characters is similar to the realisation of a conjunct character. Similar problems arise in other instances, where an əkar consonant character is realised with zero-vowel before a following consonant character, and in compound words in which the first part ends in an əkar consonant character, and the second part begins with a consonant character.[3]

3. Classes of Conjunct Characters in Hindi.[4]

All the classes of conjunct characters given in the Sanskrit section occur in Hindi, but in some of the classes only a few of the characters are used. Those used in writing Hindi are illustrated by the examples given in each class, which include some Sanskrit loanwords which are commonly used in Hindi. More rarely used loanwords, some of which may occur in literary Hindi, are included among the examples given with each class in the Sanskrit section.

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1. In the transcription of examples, this glide is not indicated in words to which this rule applies. 2. See above, Ch.2,1. notes a. to d. 3. Examples of such words are given below, with each class of conjunct characters. 4. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,3.

Class 1. Two similar characters joined.

The series of characters in this class occurring in Sanskrit is given in that section[1]. Most of the consonant characters of the Hindi syllabary occur in this class, but some occur only in Sanskrit loanwords used in the literary language. The character representing -rrə is written as र्र , the superscribed stroke representing र् when preceding another consonant[2]. The modified characters ड़ and ढ़ do not occur in this class, but क़्क़, qqə , फ़्फ़ , ffə , and ज़्ज़ , zzə are written in Persian and Arabic loanwords.

A character representing an aspirated consonant is not written in Sanskrit as the first part of a conjunct character in this class, but in writing Hindi the characters ख्ख , khkhə and ठ्ठ , ṭhṭhə are sometimes used. The combination -mmə may be alternatively represented by writing an ənusvar with the character preceding म , as in उम्मीद or उंमीद , ummid .

The following examples illustrate Hindi words in which two consecutive consonant characters, the first being əkar, are realised in ordinary speech in the same way as conjunct characters:

सन्न	बनना	गुस्से	उससे
sənn	bən-na[3]	ɣusse	us-se[4]

Reading examples[5].

पक्का हुक़्क़ा मक्खन लग्गी घुग्घू बच्ची इच्छा

लज्जा इज़्ज़त झज्झर पट्टा चिट्ठी अड्डा बुड्ढा पत्ता

पत्थर बद्दल शुद्ध अन्न छप्पर फुप्फुस डिब्बी

भब्भड़ किम्मत रय्यत हर्रा किल्ली नव्वे हिस्सा

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1. See Sanskrit, Ch.3, Class.1.
2. See below, Class 3.iii.a.
3. Verbal form.
4. Pronoun with suffix.
5. For transcription, see p. 86.

Class 2. Two vərgiiy characters joined.

The conjunct characters in this class which occur in Sanskrit are given in the Sanskrit section[1]. Some of the more common conjunct characters of this class occurring in Hindi, mostly in Sanskrit loanwords, are given below, with the addition of some conjunct characters occurring in Persian and Arabic loanwords. Some of the examples given in the Sanskrit section may be found in Hindi texts, in learned loanwords in the literary language.

i.[2]

क्त	त्क	ग्द	द्ग	प्त	त्प	ब्द	द्ब
-ktə	-tkə	-gdə	-dgə	-ptə	-tpə	-bdə	-dbə
ख़्त	ब्ज	ब्ज़	क़्त	क़्ब	क़्फ़	फ़्त	ब्त
-xtə	-bjə	-bzə	-qtə	-qbə	-qfə	-ftə	-btə

ii. Most of the characters given under ii.a. in the Sanskrit section are written in literary Hindi, this method of representing a homorganic nasal consonant preceding one of the vərgiiy characters being generally preferred to the use of the ənusvar, in writing Sanskrit loanwords[3]. Among the characters given in the Sanskrit section under ii.b., only ज्ञ , jɲə and त्न , -tnə occur in Hindi. The character ज्ञ is not calligraphically a conjunct character, and it is often included in the syllabic series. It is usually realised as gyə , with nasalisation of the following vowel[4]. In Hindi dictionaries, words beginning with this character are placed after words beginning with जौ

iii. These characters occur in Sanskrit loanwords:

क्म	ग्न	घ्न	त्म	द्म	प्न
-kmə	-gnə	-ghnə	-tmə	-dmə	-pnə

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.3, Class 2. 2. The numbers i. - iv. correspond to the arrangement of these characters in the Sanskrit section.
3. See above, Ch.2, i.b. 4. Cf. gyə , in Class 3.i. below.

iv. Of the characters in this group, only ङ्म , -ŋmə and न्म , -nmə occur in Hindi, in Sanskrit loanwords.

The following examples illustrate Hindi words in which consecutive consonant characters, the first being əkar, are realised in ordinary speech in the same way as conjunct characters:

शक्ति	सकती	रब्त	दबता	पद्म	आदमी
ʃəkti	sək-tii[1]	rəbt	dəb-ta[1]	pədma	ad'mii

Reading examples.[2]

भक्ति वक़्त सत्कार दरख़्त सद्गुण वक़्फ़ एक्बीस
कुब्ज सब्ज़ गुप्त उत्पन्न हफ़्ता शब्द लफ़्ज़ लत्फ़
लिङ्ग सङ्घ पञ्चमी मञ्झा घण्टा ठण्ड शान्ति लम्पट
आरम्भ परन्तु उपरान्त ज्ञान जिज्ञासु रत्न सम्बन्ध
रुक्मिणी हुक्म आत्मा ख़त्म लग्न उम्दा
जन्म वाङ्मय

Class 3. Characters joined with əntəsth characters.

i. Characters joined with following य

The series of characters in this class occurring in Sanskrit is given in that section.[3] Most of the consonant characters of the Hindi syllabary can be combined with following य , though some of these conjunct characters occur only in Sanskrit loanwords in the literary language. Some of the examples given in the Sanskrit section may occur in a Hindi literary text. Of the modified characters, ख़ and ज़ occur combined with following य in Persian and Arabic loanwords.

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1. Verbal form. 2. For transcription, see p.86.
3. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,3.Class 3.iii.b.

Reading Examples.[1]

क्यों मुख्य ख़्याल ग्यारह ज्यों ज़्यादा ड्यौढ़ी पुण्य
त्यों पथ्य उद्योग मध्य न्याय प्यारी ब्यथा सभ्य
कार्य्य अमूल्य व्याख्यान अवश्य मनुष्य स्याल व्यथा

ii. Characters joined with following व

The series of characters in this class occurring in Sanskrit is given in that section.[2] Only a few of the characters of the Hindi syllabary occur combined with following व , and those that occur are mainly in Sanskrit loanwords. Of the modified characters, only ख़ is combined with व

Reading examples.[3]

पक्वान्न ख़्वाब ग्वार ज्वार तत्त्व द्वारा ध्वनि विश्व
स्वामी सर्व सर्व्व ईश्वर क्वारा क्वचित् श्वास स्वप्न

iii. Characters joined with preceding र् or with following र

a. र् preceding.

Characters realised with preceding r , represented by the stroke called रेफ़ (ref), are illustrated, with notes on calligraphy, in the Sanskrit section.[4] These characters occur in Hindi words, in Sanskrit loanwords, and in loanwords from other languages. The examples given below illustrate the characters of this class which occur in Hindi. The characters ग , ज , त , ब , म , य and व are often doubled when written with ref

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1. For transcription, see p.86. 2. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,Class 3.ii.
3. For transcription, see p.86. 4. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,Class 3,iii.a.

The following examples illustrate Hindi words in which consecutive consonant characters, the first being əkar, are realised in ordinary speech in the same way as conjunct characters:

कर्ता	करता	सर्व	दरवाज़ा	धर्म	दरमाहा
kərta	kər–tal[1]	sərv	dər'vaza	dhərm	dər'maha

A few words may be written either with र followed by a consonant character or with a character with superscribed ref ; e.g.

दरबार	दर्बार	परदा	पर्दा	दरजी	दर्जी
dər'bar	dərbar	pər'da	pərda	dər'jii	dərjii

b. र following.

Characters realised with r following, represented by a short stroke placed either against the upright stroke of the character or beneath the character, are given in the Sanskrit section.[2] The examples given below illustrate the characters of this class which occur in Hindi. The majority of such words are loanwords from Sanskrit and English.

Reading examples.[3]

तर्क फ़र्क़ मूर्ख सुर्ख़ वर्ग्ग दीर्घ मुर्ग़ी ख़र्च मूर्छित
अर्ज़ अर्ज कोर्ट गार्ड वर्णमाला कीर्ति अर्थ उर्दू अर्द्ध ऊर्फ़
अर्पण अर्ब गर्भ धर्म्म आर्य्य सर्व्व दर्शन वर्ष कुर्सी अर्हित
क्रम क्रम ग्राम अंग्रेज़ ट्राम रात्री पत्र छिद्र समुद्र
प्रिय फ़्राक नम्र अब्रु श्रम तीव्र मन्त्र

iv. *Characters joined with preceding ल् or with following ल

a. ल् preceding.

The characters of this class which occur in Sanskrit are given in that section.[4] The characters occurring in Hindi are illustrated by

1. Verbal form. 2. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,3.Cl.3.iii.b.
3. For transcription, see p.86. 4. See Sanskrit, Ch.3,3.Cl.3.iv.a.

the examples given below. Some words may be written either with ल followed by a consonant character, or with a conjunct character of this class; e.g. बिलकुल or बिल्कुल , bilkul.

b. ल following.

The characters of this class which occur in Sanskrit are given in that section.[1] The examples given below illustrate the characters which occur in Hindi, in Sanskrit and English loanwords.

Reading examples.[2]

बल्कि मुल्क फाल्गुण इल्तिज़ा इल्मी कुल्हाड़ा इल्ज़ाम उल्था
अक़्ल (अक़ल) फ़स्ल (फ़सल) इख़्लास वस्ल शुक्ल क्लास उल्मुख

Class 4. vərgiiy characters joined with preceding or following uuṣm characters.

i. श , ष or स preceding or following vərgiiy characters.

a. श् , ष् or स् preceding.

The conjunct characters in this class which occur in Sanskrit are given in the Sanskrit section.[3] Those which are written in Hindi, including those occurring in Sanskrit and other loanwords, are indicated by the examples given below. The following conjunct characters which are not included in the Sanskrit section occur in Hindi, in loanwords from other languages:

श्क़	श्त	स्ट	स्ब
-ʃqə	-ʃtə	-sṭə	-sbə

Hindi words in which consecutive consonant characters, the first character being əkar, are realised in ordinary speech in the same way

1. See Sanskrit, Ch.4.3,Cl.3.iv.b. 2. For transcription, see p.87.
2. See Sanskrit, Ch.4.3,Cl.4.i.a.

as conjunct characters are illustrated by these examples:

रस्ता	बसता	क़िस्मत	उसमें
rəsta	bəs-ta[1]	qismət	us-mẽ[2]

b. श , ष or स following.

The conjunct characters of this class which occur in Sanskrit are given in the Sanskrit section[3]. Only a few of these characters occur in Hindi. The characters which occur are illustrated by the reading examples given below. Some additional characters of this class, not included in the Sanskrit series, occur in loanwords from other languages: ख़्स , xsə , ख़्श , xʃə , फ़्स , fsə .

Reading examples.[4]

a. मुश्किल प्रश्न पश्चात् आश्चर्य चश्मा पुष्कल कृष्ण
राष्ट्र पुस्तक वास्ते वस्त्र स्त्री रास्ता हिन्दुस्थान स्नान
स्पष्ट स्फूर्ति स्वस्ति स्वस्थ उस्ताद शास्त्र पश्चिम्
किश्ती इश्तिहा निस्बत इश्क़ स्कूल स्टेशन पोस्ट

b. अक्षर अक्षर परीक्षा क्षमा लक्ष्मी वत्स प्रत्यक्ष
बख़्श शख़्स अफ़्सोस

ii. ह preceding or following an ənunasik character[5].

Only three characters of this class occur in Hindi, illustrated by these examples:-

a. ह् preceding म , as in ब्राह्मण , brahməṇ .

b. ह following न् ,or म् , as in न्हान , nhan , उन्हें , unhẽ , उन्हारी unharii ; म्हारी , mharii , कुम्हड़ा , kumhəṛa , तुम्हें , tumhẽ .

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1. Verbal form. 2. Pronoun with suffix.
3. See Sanskrit, Ch.3.3.Cl.4.i.b. 4. For transcription, see p.87.
5. See Sanskrit, Ch.3.3.Cl.4.ii.a. and b.

Hindi prose passage[1]

किसी जाति के जीवन में उसके द्वारा प्रयुक्त शब्दों का अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान है। आवश्यकता तथा स्थिति के अनुसार इन प्रयुक्त शब्दों का आगम अथवा लोप तथा वाच्य, लक्ष्य एवं द्योत्य भावों में परिवर्तन होता रहता है। अतएव और सामग्री के अभाव में इन शब्दों के द्वारा किसी जाति के जीवन की भिन्न भिन्न स्थितियों का इतिहास उपस्थित किया जा सकता है। इसी आधार पर आर्य जाति का प्राचीनतम इतिहास प्रस्तुत किया गया है और ज्यों ज्यों सामग्री उपलब्ध होती जा रही है, त्यों त्यों यह इतिहास ठीक किया जा रहा है। इस अवस्था में यह बात स्पष्ट समझ में आ सकती है कि जातीय जीवन में शब्दों का स्थान कितने महत्त्व का है। जातीय साहित्य को रक्षित करने तथा उसके भविष्य को सुचारु और समुज्वल बनाने के अतिरिक्त वह किसी भाषा की सम्पन्नता या शब्द-बहुलता का सूचक और उस भाषा के साहित्य का अध्ययन करनेवालों का सब से बड़ा सहायक भी होता है। विशेषतः अन्य भाषा-भाषियों और विदेशियों के लिये तो उसका और भी अधिक उपयोग होता है। इन सब दृष्टियों से शब्द-कोश किसी भाषा के साहित्य की मूल्यवान् संपत्ति और उस भाषा के भांडार का सब से बड़ा निदर्शक होता है।

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1. Hindi Shabdasāgar, p.1, ed. Shāmsundardās, pub. 1916, by Kāshi-Nāgari-Sabhā.

Transcription of Reading Examples

Chapter 2.

1.i. chə ɖhə tə ʈhə nə

kə[illegible] dhən bhəʈ cəɽh ghən ɖhəb chət cəkh jhəʈ ghəʈ
phəɳ thən jəɽ xəm gəz ɣəm qəd ɖəg kəf məʈh

məgən jhəgəɽ phəbən khəɽək qədəm dhəmək ɣəzəb pəɽhət
bhəjən cəɳək pəkəɽ ghəʈək kəthən chəmək xətəm zəxəm

dhəm'kət bəc'pən pət'jhəɽ jəm'ghəʈ phəʈ'kən jhəʈ'pəʈ

1.ii. və

kər jəl vər phəl ləɽ ghər vən tər khəl chəy
dhər nəv jər chəl vəy bəl ləv jəy yəm bhər

bədəl cələn gərəj cəpəl vəzən qəbər ləyən vərəɳ
ɣərəz tərəf yəməl vəcən yəvən xəbər yəmək ɣəzəl

mət'ləb ləm'chəɽ cəɽh'kər kər'vəʈ dəl'kən kəʈ'phəl
cəm'rəx khər'vəʈ pərəj'vəʈ pəkəɽ'kər məcəl'pən

1.iii. dəs hər ʃəʈh bəs həl kəʃ həm səb həʈh
həq dhəs yəʃ rəs həɽ ʂəʈ həd ɣəʃ sər

ʃəpəth səməjh ʃərəɳ həsəd sərəs ʃəbər səfər
həzəm səgəɽh səməy hələf ʃəkəl kələʃ tərəs

məs'nəd kəs'rət həz'rət sər'kəʃ xəs'lət
həʈ'kən hər'kət həl'cəl məs'rəf sər'dəl

2.i. a ai ao ae ao ai ae

əb ek uuʈh ə̃r un in oɽh uukh ag iikh
ojh rɳ rɳ is iid əỹʃ or gəii gəe səii
idhəɽ uupər əỹzən əṽʂədh əgər ojhər ə̃r'ət əỹpən

2.ii. bhii səṽ ka de pəỹ jii le ya jo kha ve
ke pii dho ja nəṽ do juu həỹ se so thii

duudh bhat ciiz bəỹʈh khul məṽj ched drɖh jhiil
hoy nav din gay jhuuʈ uʂa rtu huii dhoe
lie ʃuruu pəỹsa dhobii xana bhiiti krpa bəɽii jae

məỹdan huzúur qitab karəɳ fəqiir təỹyar diijie
prthivii rupəỹye keuur suər dekhao sunaii bəhudha

ɪəz'duur kəm'zor əf'sos məz'dik dər'vaza ghəɽiyal
ɔeinamii isiiliye cəturaii bəỹl'gaḍii səṽdagər roz'garii
ɔənav'ṭii musəl'man xəbər'dar xid'mət'gar

ɔ.13. khiɽ'kii duus'ra it'na ad'mii kəp'ɽa lom'ɽii bav'lii phay'da
iekh-na bəỹṭh-tii likh-ta pək'ɽana ghəb'ratii pəkəɽ-na ḍhələk-na
ɜerəh cəṽdəh subəh bəyerəh gəhira pəhəcan ṭhəhər-na kəcəhərii

?.i.a. mə̃ỹ jõ hũ mə̃h nəhĩi gəẽ ũuṭ pãc gãv gəĩi
ɔs ĩiṭ jaũu kuẽ donõ vəhã ãkhẽ ghũus bhə̃ỹs
ɔdh bhõk bhə̃ṽk-na deʃõ də̃ṽrii põch-na bhaiiõ ẽḍua
ũugá jaẽge sõh ləhə̃ga məhə̃ga hə̃s-na pəhũc-na

b. pəɳḍit arəmbh səŋgət ṭhəɳḍ ənjiir pəsənd bəndhən səŋghəṭ
ɜəmp-na pənjab jəŋgəl bəɳḍii siŋg ḍimb əndər əŋgul
'əŋkh səŋgh penc'mii khəmbha ənt kuṭumb mənorənjək

Chapter 3.

Class 1.

ɔəkka huqqa məkkhən ləggii ghugghuu bəccii iccha
.əjja izzət jhəjjhər pəṭṭa ciṭṭhii əḍḍa buḍḍha pətta
ɔətthər bəddəl ʃuddh ənn chəppər phupphuus ḍibbii
ɔhəbbhəɽ kimmət rəyyət hərra killii nəvve hissa

Class 2.

.. bhəkti vəqt sətkar dərəxt sədguɳ vəqf ekbiis
kubj səbz gupt utpənn həfta ʃəbd ləfz lətf
ii. liŋg səŋgh pəɲcəmii məɲjha ghəɳṭa ṭhəɳḍ ʃanti ləmpəṭ
arəmbh pərəntu upərant ɟɲan (gyan) jiɟɲasu rətn səmbəndh
iii. rukmiɳii huqm atma xətm ləgn umda
iv. jənm vaɳməy

Class 3.i.

kyõ mukhy xyal gyarəh jyõ zyada ḍyəṽḍhii puɳy
tyõ pəthy udyog mədhy nyay pyarii byətha səbhy
karyy əmuuly vyakhyan əvəʃy mənuʂy syal vyətha

Class 3.ii.

ɔəkvann xvab gvar jvar təttv dvara dhvəni viʃv-
svamii sərv sərvv iiʃvər kvara kvəcit ʃvas svəpn

Class 3.iii.

a. tərk fərq muurkh surx vərgg diirgh murɣii xərc muurchit
ərz ərj korṭ garḍ vərɳəmala kiirti ərth urduu ərddh uurf.
ərpəɳ ərb gərbh dhərmm aryy sərvv dərʃən vərʂ kursii ərhit

b. krəm krəm gram əŋgrez ṭram ratrii pətr chidr səmudr
priy frak nəmr əbru ʃrəm tiivr məntr

Class 3.iv.

bəlki mulk phalguṇ iltiza ilmii kulhaṛa ilzam ultha
əql (əqəl) fəsl (fəsəl) ixlas vəsl ʃukl klas ulmukh

Class 4.

i.a. muʃkil prəʃn pəʃcat aʃcəry cəʃma puskəl krṣṇ
raṣṭr pustək vaste vəstr strii rasta hindusthan snan
spəṣṭ sphuurti svəsti svəsth ustad ʃastr pəʃcim
kiṣṭii iʃtiha nisbət iʃq skuul sṭeʃən poṣṭ

b. əkṣər əkṣər pəriikṣa kṣəma ləkṣmii vəts prətyəkṣ
bəxʃ ʃəxs əfsos

Hindi prose passage

kisii jati ke jivən mẽ us'ke dvara prəyukt ʃəbdõ ka ətyənt məhəttvəpuurṇ sthan həỹ. avəʃyək'ta tətha sthiti ke ənusar in prəyukt ʃəbdõ ka agəm əth'va lop tətha vacy, ləkṣy evəm dyoty bhavõ mẽ pəri-vərtən hota rəh-ta həỹ. ət'evə əṽr saməgrii ke əbhav mã in ʃəbdõ ke dvara kisii jati ke jiivən kii bhinn bhinn sthitiyõ ka itihas upəsthit kiya ja sək-ta həỹ. isii adhar pər ary jati ka praciin'təm itihas prə-stut kiya gəya həỹ əṽr jyõ jyõ səməgrii upələbdh hotii ja rəhii həỹ, tyõ tyõ yəh itihas ṭhiik kiya ja rəha həỹ. is əvəstha mẽ yəh bat spəṣṭ səməjh mẽ a sək-tii həỹ ki jatiiy jiivən mẽ ʃəbdõ ka sthan kit'ne məhəttv ka həỹ. jatiiy sahity ko rəkṣit kər-ne tətha us-ke bhəviṣy ko sucaru əṽr səmujvəl bənane ke ətirikt vəh kisii bhaṣa kii səmpənn'ta ya ʃəbd'bəhul'ta ka suucək əṽr us bhaṣa ke sahity ka ədhyəyən kər-ne-valõ ka səb se bəṛa səhayək bhii hota həỹ. viʃeṣ'təh əny bhaṣa-bhaṣiyõ əṽr videʃiyõ ke liye to us-ka əṽr bhii ədhik upəyog hota həỹ. in səb drṣṭiyõ se ʃəbd-koʃ kisii bhaṣa ke sahity kii muulyəvan səmpətti əṽr us bhaṣa ke bhaṇḍar ka səb se bəṛa nidərʃək hota həỹ.

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